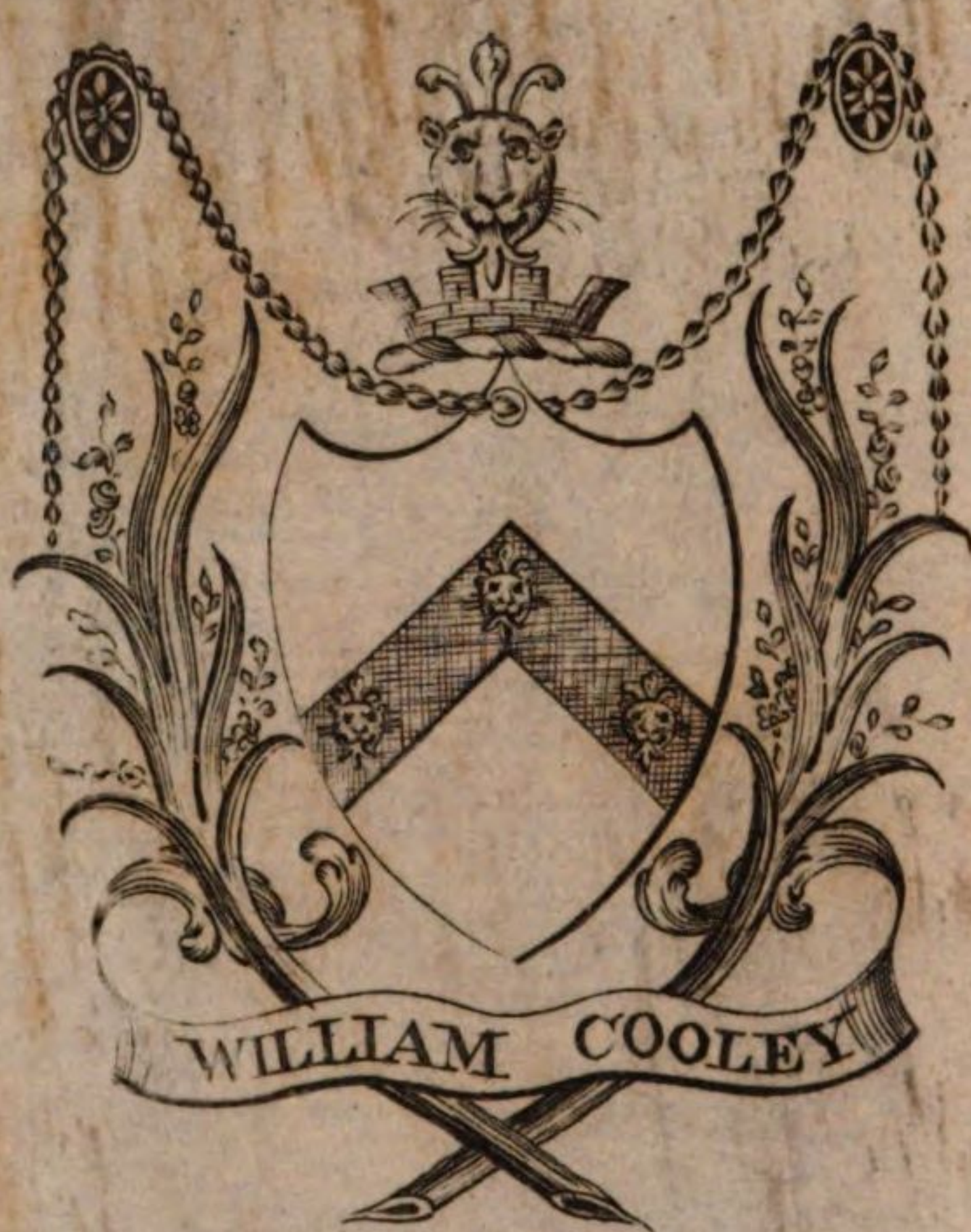


~~Laed. 159 ^W~~

Paed. Pr.

Grege

1307 Fiche



<36630647080014

<36630647080014

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek

~~Direct.~~

~~Memor.~~

R

Memoria Technica:
OR, A
NEW METHOD
OF
ARTIFICIAL MEMORY,

Applied to and exemplified in

CHRONOLOGY, || GEOGRAPHY,
HISTORY, || ASTRONOMY.

ALSO

R

*Jewish, Grecian and Roman Coins, Weights,
and Measures, &c.*

With TABLES proper to the respective Sciences;
and Memorial Lines adapted to each TABLE.

By RICHARD GREY, D.D.
Rector of *Hinton* in *Northamptonshire*.

The FOURTH EDITION, Corrected and Improv'd.

L O N D O N,

Printed for D. BROWNE without *Temple Bar*, J. WHISTON
and B. WHITE in *Fleetstreet*, and J. RIVINGTON and
J. FLETCHER in *Pater-noster-Row*.

MDCCLVI.

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

The P R E F A C E.



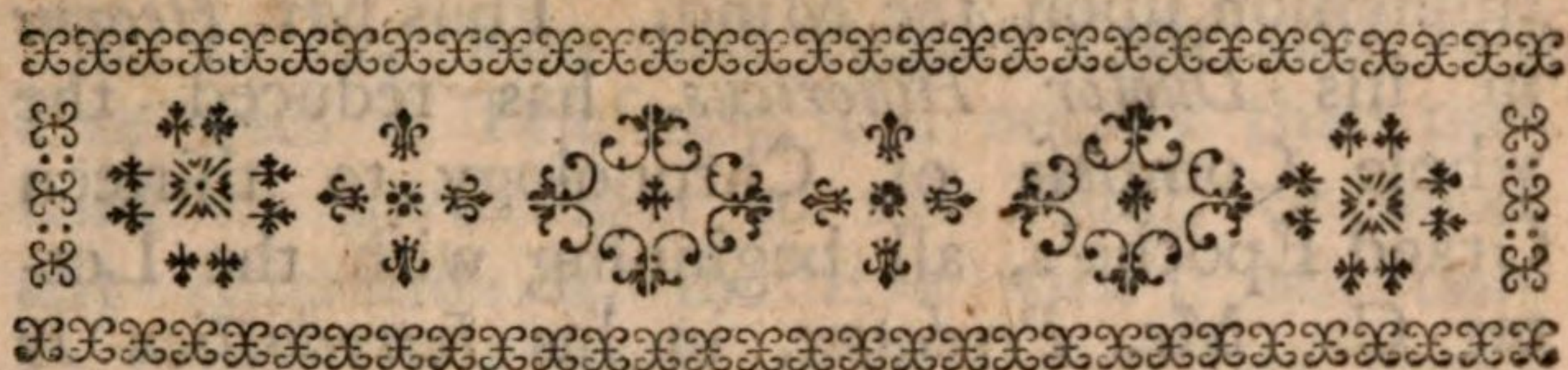
I may be proper to acquaint the Reader with what Improvements have been made in this new Edition. In the Tables of the Patriarchs and ancient Kings, Care has been taken to signify, with the utmost Brevity, the relation which every Person bore to his immediate Predecessor. In the Geographical Part, besides the adding of many remarkable Places both in ancient and present Geography, the Memorial Lines, for the general and particular Divisions, have many of them been form'd a new, with particular Regard to the Situation of the respective Kingdoms, Provinces or Countries, into which those Divisions have been made; so that every Line is in some Measure the Epitome of a Map. The Tables of ancient Coins, Weights and Measures have been carefully reviewed, and very much augmented; and Decimal Tables subjoyn'd, of great Use for the more speedy and exact Reduction of them. There is likewise added an Index of the Historital, Chronological and Geographical Words; of the Usefulness of which I have given an Account in its proper Place. Besides these there are several Alterations and Additions of less Moment, interspersed throughout the whole; such as either my own Experience or the Judgment of my Friends had suggested to me, in order to render the Design more useful. I shall not trouble the Reader with the Reasons of them, which, if he compares the two Editions, he will very probably find out himself; Nor do I think it necessary to apologize for having made them, since it could not be expected that an Invention of this Kind should be so perfect at first, as not to be capable

THE PREFACE.

capable of being considerably improved. And I was the more willing to bestow some Care and Pains upon it, and to give it what Improvement I was able, in Return for the favourable Reception it has met with from the Publick, beyond what was expected by my self or others. An Art of Memory has by many been looked upon as a thing either in it self impracticable, or, at least, in the common Methods of it, useless and trifling. And I was sensible that the following Method would lie under the additional Disadvantage of a whimsical and out of the way Appearance: Besides that the seeming Difficulty of it at first Sight would, I foresaw, deter many from so much as attempting to make themselves Masters of it. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, it has had the good Fortune to give some Satisfaction, and to meet with some Success; and will, I hope, continue to be look'd upon as an useful Help to those who delight in Reading, and would retain what they read with Faithfulness and Accuracy, particularly in such Points wherein their Memories are most likely to fail them.

The Objections which have been made to it from the Difficulty of remembring the Memorial Lines would most effectually be removed by habituating young Minds to them betimes, by the frequent transcribing and Repetition of them. The Technical Words would by this Means become natural and familiar, and of no small Advantage to them in the Course of their future Studies; they would be easily received and long retain'd. But I shall say no more upon this Point, having already touch'd upon it in the Introduction; to which also I refer the Reader for what might further be expected by way of Preface.

THE



THE INTRODUCTION.

 IS a general Complaint amongst Men of Reading, and to many a Discouragement from it, that they find themselves not able to *Retain* what they read with any Certainty or Exactness. And in no Part of Literature is there greater Room for this Complaint than in *History*: To the studying of which with Pleasure and Improvement, as nothing contributes more, so nothing has been thought more difficult to be *retain'd*, than a distinct and accurate Knowledge of *Chronology* and *Geography*. Upon this Account several Attempts have been made to remedy, in some Measure, the Defects of the Memory, by Chronological and Geographical Tables, Cuts and Maps, and by reducing the principal Parts of History to certain *Epocha's* or *Æra's*, so disposed and contrived, as may be most likely to affect

affect the Imagination, and make the deeper Impression upon the Mind. Thus Mr. *Hearne* in his *Ductor Historicus*, has reduced the whole Compass of Chronology to thirteen Grand EPOCHAs, all beginning with the Letter C. Mr. *Prideaux*, in his *Introduction to History*, has made Use of the Number Seven, throughout his whole Book; “not out of Affectation (as he tells us) but Experience, as most easy for the Memory;” with others of the like Nature, which serve at least to shew that the Memory wants Assistance, and that small Helps are better than none. But of all the Inventions made Use of for this End, none has been found to contribute more to the Assistance of the Memory than that of *Technical Verses*; both as they generally contain a great deal in a little Compass, and also because being once learn’d, they are seldom or never forgot. For the Truth of which I may venture to appeal to the weakest Memories, whether they have not to the last found themselves in Possession of that ever memorable Line:

Barbara Celarent Darii Ferio Baralippton.

Of this Nature is the following Method; the Design of which is not to make the Memory better, but Things more easy to be remember’d; so that by the Help of it an ordinary, or even a weak Memory, shall be able to retain what the strongest and most extraordinary

dinary Memory could not retain without it. For as he, who first contriv'd to assist the Eye with a Telescope, did not by that pretend to give Sight to the Blind, or make any Alteration in the Eye itself; but only to bring the Objects nearer, that they might be view'd more accurately and distinctly; so neither is it pretended * by this Art to teach those to remember every Thing, who never could remember any Thing; or to make Men in an Instant skilful in Sciences, which before they were utterly unacquainted with, but only to enable them to retain, with *Certainty* and *Exactness*, what they have already a general and competent Knowledge of: that they may not be oblig'd upon every Occasion to have fresh Recourse to their Books or Maps, or be under the tiresome Necessity of reading the same Things again and again, still forgetting them as fast as they read them.

To those who may object, of what Use is it to be thus exact, and content themselves with an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, it might be answer'd, that such as think it of no Use, need not, as I presume they will not, trouble themselves

* Hæc ars tota habet hanc vim non ut totum aliquid, ejus in ingeniis nostris pars nulla sit, pariat & procreet, verum ut ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis & procreata, educat atque confirmet. *Cic. de Orat. Lib. II. Edit. C. Steph. p. 182.*

about it; this being design'd for the Benefit of those only, who think it is of Use; and who, even at the Expence of a little Pains, would remember if they could: But besides this, I believe it will be agreed on all Hands, that, to instance in History only, a Man who *has* an exact Notion of Time and Place, finds incomparably more Pleasure, and makes a speedier Progress in that Study, than he who *has not*.

I shall here beg Leave to transcribe a Passage from Mr. ADDISON'S *Dialogues, upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals*: “There is
 “one Advantage, says *Eugenius*, that seems
 “to me *very considerable*, which is the great
 “Help to Memory one finds in Medals:
 “For my own Part I am very much embar-
 “rassed in the Names and Ranks of the fe-
 “veral *Roman* Emperors, and find it diffi-
 “cult to recollect upon Occasion the diffe-
 “rent Parts of their History; but your Me-
 “dallists, upon the first naming of an Em-
 “peror, will immediately tell you his Age,
 “Family and Life. To remember where
 “he enters in the Succession, they only
 “consider in what Part of the Cabinet he lies,
 “and by running over in their Thoughts
 “such a particular Drawer, will give you an
 “Account of all the remarkable Parts of his
 “Reign.”

If this be such a *considerable Advantage* in Medals, I hope it will be allow'd that the following Method is of some Use, since by
 it

it a Man may be enabled to remember when any Emperor from *Julius Cæsar* to *Constantine* began his Reign, and that as readily as you can name him, by the Help of no more than *six Memorial Lines*. The like he may do with the same Ease and Readiness by the Kings of *England*, and so proportionably for any other Part of Sacred or Profane History. For, how impracticable soever it may seem at first View, I have Reason to believe, that any Reader of a common Capacity may, by a regular Proceeding, and ordinary Application, be able readily and exactly to answer *most*, if not *all* the Questions that can be proposed from the following Tables.

The Manner in which I would advise him to proceed (after having premised that he must not be too hasty at first, but make himself * Master of one Thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with such Particulars as he has most Occasion or Inclination to retain) is this. First let him learn to *explain* the several *Memorial Lines*, according to the Method hereafter to be laid down, by consulting the Tables to which they belong. 2. This done, let him by looking upon the Tables learn to

* Assumendus Usus paulatim, ut pauca primum completamur Animo quæ reddi fideliter possint: mox per incrementa tam modica ut onerari se labor ille non sentiat, augenda usu exercitatione multa continenda est, quæ quidem maxima ex parte memoria constat. *Quintil. Lib. X. Edit. Gibs. Ox. p. 534.*

make out the Lines ; and 3. Let him charge his Memory with them, by *frequent Repetition*. By this Means the Words will become *familiar*, how harsh and uncouth soever they may appear at first ; and he will find it as easy to know the Diameter, Distance, and Magnitude of any Planet ; the particular Time or Age of any remarkable Person or Thing ; the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, and the like, as it is to remember their *Names* : The whole Art being in Effect nothing more than this ; *To make such a Change in the Ending of the Name of a Place, Person, Planet, Coin, &c.* without altering the Beginning of it, as shall readily suggest the Thing sought, at the same Time that the Beginning of the Word, being preserved, shall be a leading or prompting Syllable to the Ending of it so changed.

I would willingly here let the Reader a little more into my Meaning, which he may not otherwise so readily apprehend, lest he should think there is more Difficulty in the Matter than there really is. I would ask him then if he thinks he could remember to call CYRUS, *Cyruts* ; or ALEXANDER the Great, *A-léxita* ; or JULIUS Cæsar, *Julios Cæsar* ; or MAHOMET, *Mahomqudd* ; if he can but do this, he has nothing else to do (when he is once Master of the general Key, and knows what Letters of the Alphabet stand for what Figures) in Order to remember, without any Possibility of being mistaken, that the Years in which *Cyrus, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar,*
founded

founded their respective Monarchies, were as follow :

	<i>Bef. Christ.</i>
CYRUS [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
ALEXANDER [<i>Alexita</i>]	331
JULIUS Cæſar [<i>Julios</i>]	46

And that the *Mahometan* Æra, or Flight of *Mahomet*, was *A. D.* 622. In like Manner for Geography; does he think he could remember to call *MADRID* *Madroy-t* or *JERUSALEM* *Jeruta-ts*, or *BLENHEIM* *Blenhebav*, or *THESSALY* *Theſſjan*? This is all that is requir'd to remember that the Degree of Latitude of *Madrid* is about 40, and the * Longitude about 3. The Latitude of *Jerusalem* about 31, and the Longitude 36; that *Blenheim* is in *Bavaria*, and that what was the ancient *Theſſaly* is the present *Janna*. Thus the Reader will observe, that all that he has to do, is for one Word to remember another, which only † varies from it a little in the *Termination*. And to make even this easier to be remem-

* The Reader is presumed to be so far acquainted with Geography, as to be able to tell which is Eastern and which is Western Longitude, when he is inform'd that the first Meridian is fix'd at *London*.

† In many Words the Variation is very small; as *K.* *John K. Jann*, *Inachus Inakus*, *SOlon Solun*, *HERODOTUS Herodofus*, *PLATO Platok*, *TRAJAN Trajank*, *CLEOPATRA Cleopatla*, *GORDIAN Imp. Gordin*, the Battle of *MARATHON Marathonz*, *ATTILA Attifla*, *CROESUS Crœſuſe*, *AUSTIN Auſtins*, &c. Those which appear more difficult will be full as easy, when familiarized by Use.

ber'd,

ber'd, the *Technical* Words are thrown into the Form of common *Latin* Verse, or at least of something like it. For as there was no Necessity to confine myself to any Rules of *Quantity* or *Position*, I hope I need make no Apology for the Liberty I have taken in having, without Regard to either, and perhaps now and then without so much as a Regard to the just Number of Feet, only placed the Words in such Order as to make them run most easily off the Tongue, and succeed each other in the most natural Manner. But this by the Way for the Reader's Encouragement.

In the mean Time, till he can repeat the *Memorial Lines*, and to those who are not willing to give themselves any Trouble at all in charging their *Memory* with them, the *Tables* themselves will not be without their Use: Of which it may be expected that I should give some Account.

For the Chronology and History I have chiefly consulted * Archbishop *Usher's* Annals, *Marshall's* Chronological Tables, *Petavius's* *Rationarium*, Mr. *Hearne's* *Ductor Historicus*, and Bishop *Beverege's* *Institutiones Chronologicae*. The Succession of the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Monarchs, the Kings of *Persia*, *Media*, *Syria*,

* It may be some Satisfaction to the Reader, to know that Mr. *Bedford* (as he tells us in the *Preface* to his *Scripture Chronology*) never differs from Dr. *Prideaux*; and even from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, never above five Years from Archbishop *Usher*, the late Bishop of *Worcester*, or Mr. *Marshall*.

Egypt, &c. is taken from Dr. *Prideaux's* Chronological Tables at the End of his *Connection*; the Times of the Flourishing of the Fathers, Hereticks, Councils, &c. from Dr. *Cave's Historia Literaria*. The Roman Emperors, and the Time of the Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament from Mr. *Eachard's* Roman and Ecclesiastical Histories. The Legatin and Provincial Constitutions from the Bishop of *London's Codex Juris Ecclesiastici*. The Astronomical Calculations are from Dr. *Derham's* Astro-Theology. I have also added Mr. *Whiston's* from his Theory of the Earth. In the Geographical Part my chief Guide has been Dr. *Wells's* Treatise of ancient and present Geography, whose Maps may be consulted by the Learner. For the Coins, Weights and Measures I have chiefly been obliged to Dr. *Arbutnot's* Book and Tables, not without consulting Bishop *Cumberland*, Dr. *Bernard*, and Bishop *Hooper*, and other Writers upon that Subject, of whom I have made what Use I thought convenient. If any prefer other Authors, who differ from these, they may easily apply the Art to their favourite Author, by a Change of the Words according to the Method laid down. And indeed, when the Reader is perfectly Master of it, he would do well to form Words for his own Use, which perhaps he will sooner remember than those which I had form'd for mine; my Design being rather to give a Specimen of what might be done by it, than a Set of *Compleat* Tables in the respective Sciences.

x *The* INTRODUCTION.

Sciences. If some think I have been deficient in leaving out what they think worthy of remembering, others perhaps will think I have been too Full. To both these I answer, that I impose no Task upon my Readers, nor desire to prevent their own Improvements; they may add what they please, and pass by what they please. Nor do I think it at all necessary that they should be able to answer *every* Particular in the following Tables; only this I may venture to affirm, that if they once charge their Memory with them, they will find them no Burden, and that 'tis not only practicable, but easy to be done.

'Tis not to be expected that Gentlemen, who have gone through the Course of their Studies, will trouble themselves to begin again a-new, and go regularly through the *whole*: But it is submitted to those who have the Education of young Students in the Universities and publick Schools, whether it would not be of some Service towards facilitating the Progress of their Pupils and Scholars in useful Knowledge, to have them early and thoroughly acquainted with this small Treatise. 'Tis the Advice of *Quintilian*, that Boys should be used to repeat, as fast as possible, harsh and crabbed Words and Verses, purposely made difficult, in order to give them a more full and articulate Pronunciation. His Words are these: * *Non alienum fuerit*

* Inst. Orat. Edit. Gibson. Oxon. p. 12.

exigere ab his ætatibus, quo sit absolutius os & expressior sermo, ut nomina quædam versusque affectatæ difficultatis, ex pluribus asperrime coëuntibus inter se syllabis catenatos & veluti confragosos, quam citatissime volvant. The frequent Repetition of the following *Memorial Lines* would certainly answer *this End*, and at the same Time a *much better*; and if I might also recommend, as he does, the *Writing* of them too, in order to make the deeper Impression, it would doubtless have a good Effect, and Boys would be treasuring up Learning even before they were aware of it. † *Illud non pœnitebit curasse cum Scribere nomina puer (quemadmodum moris est) cœperit, ne hanc operam in vocabulis vulgaribus & forte occurrentibus perdat. Protinus enim potest Interpretationem linguæ secretioris quam Græci γλώσσαις vocant, dum aliud agitur, ediscere, & inter prima Elementa consequi rem postea proprium tempus desideraturam.* It may be sufficient to have just hinted these Things to those whose more immediate Province it is, and who are best qualified to judge what Methods may most effectually contribute to the Improvement of those under their Care.

From the Account I have given of it, the Reader will observe, that the Method here proposed is perfectly different from that of

† Ibid.

xii The INTRODUCTION.

Simonides the Cean, so * famous among the Ancients for being the first Inventer of an Art of Memory, † of whom both *Tully* and *Quintilian* speak with Respect, and of whose Method of || *Places* and *Images* (i. e. of having a

* Σιμωνίδης ὁ Λεωπρέπης, ὁ Κεῖς, Ὁ ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ, ἐνίκησεν Ἀθηναίων διδάσκειν, καὶ αἱ εἰκόνες ἐστάθησαν Ἀρμόδιον καὶ Ἀριστογείτονον, ἔτη Η Η. ——— Marm. Arund. I. l. 70.

De Simonide hoc vide *Joannem Tzetzem*, *Chiliade* I. cap. 24. Ubi victorias reportasse ait quinquaginta sex. Consule etiam *Valerium Maximum*, Lib. IV. cap. 7.

† Non sum tanto ego, inquit, ingenio quanto Themistocles fuit, ut Oblivionis artem quam Memoriam malim; gratiamque habeo Simonidi illi Ceio, quem primum ferunt artem memoriam protulisse. *Cic. de Orat.* Lib. II.

|| Constat Artificiosa memoria locis & imaginibus, &c. *Cicero ad Herennium*, Lib. III. Edit. Car. Steph. p. 30.

Loca discunt quam maxime spatiosa, multa varietate signata, domum forte magnam, & in multos diductam recessus. In ea quicquid notabile est animo diligenter affigitur, ut sine cunctatione ac mora partes ejus omnes cogitatio possit percurrere. —

— Tum quæ scripserunt, vel cogitatione complectuntur, & alio signo quo moneantur, notant. Quod esse vel ex re tota potest, ut de navigatione, militia: vel ex verbo aliquo. Nam etiam excidentes, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur; sit autem signum navigationis, ut anchora; militiae, ut aliquid ex armis. Hæc itaque digerunt: primum sensum vel locum vestibulo quasi assignant, secundum atrio, tum impluvia circumeunt, nec cubiculis modo aut exedris, sed stratis etiam similibusque per ordinem committunt. Hoc facto, cum est repetenda memoria, incipiunt ab initio loca hæc recensere, & quod cuique crediderunt, repossunt, & eorum imagine admonentur, &c. *Quint. Inst. Orat.* Lib. XI. Edit. Gibs. 561.

Repo-

Repository of Ideas, a large House or the like, divided into several Apartments, in each of which you are to place in Order a symbolical Representation of the Things which you would remember) they have given us a very full and particular Account, as also of the Occasion which first gave Rise to it. What Improvements have been made of this Method by some modern Authors, or in what Manner, or with what Success others have set up to teach privately the Art of Memory, I am altogether ignorant. Having found my own Method sufficient for myself, I had no Inclination to look after any other. What Use it may be of to the Publick must be left to Experience. The Novelty of it may, perhaps, recommend it to the Inquisitive and Curious; and I desire nothing more than that into whose Hands soever it may fall, he would not be prejudiced against it upon the Account of its *seeming Difficulty*, before he has made *Trial* of it, being inclined to think that to any one, who is at all acquainted with it, it will be found to be so far from being *really* difficult, that nothing can be more easy, or more obvious. The Representation of Numbers by Letters of the Alphabet hath been a Thing in Practice, more or less, almost in every Language. The only Thing wanting was to make that Representation further useful, by substituting Vowels as well as Consonants for the numerical Figures, in such Manner and Proportion, that any Number

ber

xiv *The* I N T R O D U C T I O N.

ber might be form'd into a Word capable of being articulately pronounced, and consequently more perfectly remember'd. Amongst the *Jews*, indeed, of whose Alphabet the Vowels are no Part, it was a Practice, not only to abbreviate Sentences and Names of many Words, by putting together the Initial Letters of those Words, and making out of them an * *Artificial Word* to express the whole; but also to make Use of *Natural Words*, to represent Numbers, when they could meet with such as happen'd to answer the Number which they wanted to express. We have several Pieces of Ingenuity of this Kind in the Frontispieces of their Bibles, where they give us the *Year* of the Edition in some Word or Sentence of Scripture, the Letters of which according to their numerical Value make up the Date. † I have subjoin'd some of them for

* As *Rambam* for R-abbi M-osés B-en M-aimon; *Rablag* for R-abbi L-evi B-en G-erson; *Maccabees*, from the Abbreviation of the Words in the Standard of *Judas Maccabæus*, M-i C-āmoka B-aelim J-ehovah, i. e. *Who is like unto thee amongst the Gods, O Lord.* Vide *Prideaux's Connect. Part II. Book 3.* Of this Nature is what the Reader will meet with in the Beginning of the Geographical Part of this Method, pag. 56, &c.

† Sed non omittendum est, Judæos in librorum præcipue titulis, ad annum quo impressi sunt indigitandum, literas numerales alio atque quem tradidimus ordine collocare. Enimvero vocem unam vel plures, easque vel seorsim, vel in sententia aliqua Biblica comprehensas excogitant, quarum literæ, utut dispositæ, numerum propositum valeant. Ex. gr.
In

for the Entertainment of the Learned Reader from Bishop Beverege's *Arithmetice Chronologica*. And indeed I am not certain whether I owe not to Observations of this Kind the first Hint of this Method, which I have carried so far, and which doubtless, like all other Inventions, is still capable of further Improvements.

What is added of the Miscellany Kind, is a small Part of what I had drawn up for my own Use, and shews how easily this Art may be applied to almost every Part of Learn-

In Bibliis sacris a Josepho Athia Amstelodami editis, tria occurrunt frontispicia, unum ad Pentateuchum, ad Prophetas alterum, tertium ad Hagiographa. Primum impressum dicitur **שנת לשני ע"ט ס"פר מהר לפ"ק** Anno computi minoris *Lingua mea est stylus scribæ prompti. Ps. xlv.* Ubi voces **ע"ט ס"פ ר** ut virgulis superne notatæ annum indigitant quo Pentateuchus impressus fuit. Quotus autem fuit annus computi Judaici minoris statim inveniatur, si omnes vocum istarum literæ una cum numerico earum valore ita disponantur **ע 70 ט 9 ס 60 פ 80 ר 200. = 419.** Ergo annus erat 419 juxta computum Judæorum minorem, de quo videsis Chronologicas nostras Institutiones. Sic & Prophetæ impressi dicuntur **בשנת משא ג' תזין לפק** Anno *Onus vallis visionis* computi minoris, *Is. xxii.* Ubi literæ **תזין משא ג' תזין** valent 420. Frontispicium autem ad **כתובים** five Hagiographa impressum est. Anno **כתובים** *scripta digito Dei*, ubi primæ duæ literæ vocis **כתובים** annum eundem 420 significant. Nam **ת** valet 400, & **ב** 20. Hunc etiam in modum Talmud Basileæ impressum dicitur **שנת פדות שלה לעמי** Anno *Redemptionem misit populo suo. Ps. cxi.* Ubi literæ vocis **שלה** valent 338. Denique Seder Tephilloth Hispaniensis five Judæorum Hispanorum liturgia ingeniosissime impressa dicitur **שנת הזאת** *Hoc Anno, i. e. Anno 413*, quem literæ **הזאת** indigitant. *Lib. I. c. 6.*

xvi *The* INTRODUCTION.

ing. If upon the whole this Attempt shall be found to contribute to the more speedy Attainment of useful Knowledge, and to give Men of Reading, instead of an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, a satisfactory Certainty and Exactness, as I cannot think the little Time I have spent upon it ill bestow'd in respect of my own Improvement, so I shall be glad that it proves of as much Benefit to others as I have found it to myself.



THE



THE
CONTENTS.



S E C T. I.

*A General View of the principal Part of
this Method* Page I



S E C T. II.

*The Application of this Art to Chronology
and History.*

TABLE

I. General Epochas and Æras Ecclesiastical and Ci-
vil Page 8

c

III. Chro-

The CONTENTS.

TABLE

III. <i>Chronological and Historical Miscellanies before Christ</i>	10
IV. <i>Chronological and Historical Miscellanies after Christ</i>	12
V. <i>The Regal Table of England since the Conquest, and some of the most remarkable Princes before it</i>	14
VI. <i>Chronological Miscellanies since the Conquest</i>	17
VII. <i>The Patriarchs before and after the Flood</i>	18
VIII. <i>The Patriarchs, &c. according to their Years before Christ</i>	19
IX. <i>The Judges of Israel from the Death of Moses to Samuel</i>	21
X. <i>The Kings of Israel and Judah</i>	22
XI. <i>The Prophets</i>	24
XII. <i>Kings of Assyria after the Dissolution of the ancient Assyrian Empire upon the Death of Sardanapalus</i>	25
XIII. <i>Kings of Egypt, Media, and Persia</i>	27
XIV. <i>The different Names of the same Persons in Scripture, and in Profane Authors</i>	29
XV. <i>Kings of Egypt and Syria, after the Death of Alexander the Great</i>	30
XVI. <i>Jewish High Priests, &c. after the Return from the Captivity</i>	32
XVII. <i>Founders, &c. of Ancient Monarchies</i>	33
XVIII. <i>Grecian History</i>	35
XIX. <i>Grecian Lawgivers, Philosophers, and Poets</i>	36
XX. <i>Roman History</i>	37
XXI. <i>The Consular State to Julius Cæsar</i>	38
XXII. <i>The Twelve Cæsars</i>	39
XXIII. <i>The Roman Emperors from Nerva to Constantine</i>	40
XXIV. <i>The Division of the Empire</i>	42
XXV. <i>Eastern and Western General Councils</i>	45
XXVI. <i>Fathers,</i>	

The CONTENTS.

TABLE

XXVI. <i>Fathers, Hereticks, &c.</i>	48
XXVII. <i>Popes, Authors, Famous Men</i>	44
XXVIII. <i>The Founders of the Kingdoms of Europe</i>	51
XXIX. <i>The Times of the Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament</i>	52
XXX. <i>The Provincial and Legatin Constitutions, according to the Order in which they were made</i>	53



S E C T. III.

The Application of this Art to Geography.

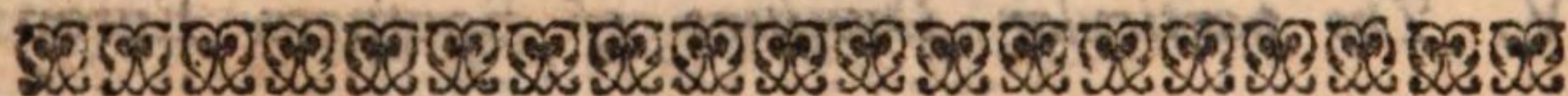
TABLE

I. <i>The General Divisions of Europe, Asia, Africk and America</i>	56
II. <i>The particular Divisions of Northern Europe</i>	58
III. <i>The particular Divisions of Middle Europe</i>	59
IV. <i>The particular Divisions of Southern Europe</i>	60
V. <i>England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland</i>	62
VI. <i>Chief Cities and remarkable Places in France, Netherlands, Germany, &c.</i>	65
VII. <i>Remarkable Places, sparsim, in Europe</i>	67
VIII. <i>Chief Cities and remarkable Places, sparsim, in Asia, Africk and America</i>	69
IX. <i>Latitude and Longitude of the most remarkable Places</i>	70
X. <i>Distance of chief Cities, &c. from London, in English Miles</i>	74

The CONTENTS.

TABLE

XI. <i>The Proportions of the Kingdoms of Europe to Great Britain, being the Unit</i>	75
XII. <i>Situation of the European, Asiatick, African and American Islands</i>	76
XIII. <i>The most remarkable of the lesser British Isles</i>	79
XIV. <i>Ancient Europe, Asia, and Africa</i>	80
XV. <i>Ancient Italy and Greece, Asia minor, Syria and Palestine</i>	82
XVI. <i>Ancient Gallia, Germania, Iberia, Britannia</i>	84
XVII. <i>Remarkable Places in Ancient Geography</i>	86
XVIII. <i>The Correspondence of ancient and present Geography</i>	89
XIX. <i>Ancient and present Seas, Straits, Gulfs, Islands, Rivers, Towns</i>	91
XX. <i>Geographia Sacra. The Plantation of the Earth after the Flood</i>	93
XXI. <i>Divisions of the Holy Land in the Old and New Testament</i>	96
XXII. <i>The most remarkable Rivers, with the Places where they rise, and the Seas into which they fall</i>	97



S E C T. IV.

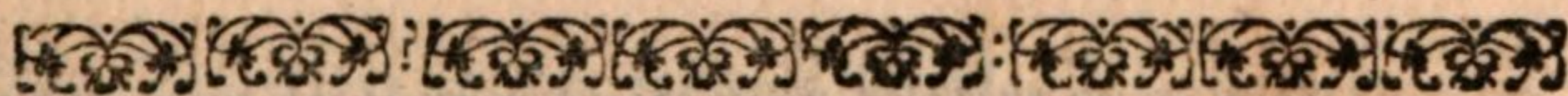
The Application of this Art to Astronomy and Chronology.

TABLE

I. <i>The Diameters, &c. of the Planets in English Miles, according to Dr. Derham's Astro-theology</i>	100
3	The

The CONTENTS.

<i>The Diameters of their Orbits</i>	100
<i>The Magnitudes or Solid Contents in Cubick Miles of the larger Planets</i>	101
<i>The Ambit or Circumference of Jupiter, &c.</i>	ibid.
II. <i>The Diameters, &c. of the Planets, according to Mr. Whiston</i>	102
<i>Their Distances from the Sun</i>	ibid.
<i>The Proportion of the Quantity of Matter in the heavenly Bodies</i>	103
<i>The Weight of Bodies on their Surface</i>	ibid.
<i>Their Densities</i>	ibid.
III. <i>The Periodical Times of the Revolution of the Pla- nets</i>	104
<i>The Distances of the Planets from the Sun in deci- mal Parts</i>	ibid.
<i>The Motion of the Sun, Jupiter and the Earth round their Axis</i>	105
<i>The three Comets whose Periods are thought to be discover'd</i>	ibid.
V. <i>Chronological Notes concerning the Lunar and Solar Month, and Year; the Metonick, Calippick Dionysian and Julian Periods, &c.</i>	106
<i>To find the Year of the Julian Period, the Years of the other Cycles being given</i>	108



S E C T. V.

*The Application of this Art to Coins,
Weights and Measures.*

TABLE

I. Hebrew, Attick, Babylonish, Alexandrian and Roman Money	III
II. Measures	

The CONTENTS.

TABLE

II. <i>Measures of Length, &c.</i>	113
English <i>Measures of Length</i>	ibid.
Grecian <i>Measures of Length</i>	114
Roman <i>Measures of Length</i>	115
Jewish <i>Measures of Length</i>	116
III. <i>The Proportion of the foregoing Measures to English Measures</i>	118
IV. <i>Superficial Measures, &c.</i>	119
V. <i>Measures of Capacity</i>	121
English <i>Wine Measures</i>	ibid.
English <i>Corn Measure</i>	ibid.
Grecian <i>Measures of Capacity</i>	122
Roman <i>Measures of Capacity</i>	123
Jewish <i>Measures of Capacity</i>	124
VI. <i>Measures of Capacity reduced to English Measures</i>	126
VII. <i>Weights</i>	128
Roman and Grecian <i>lesser Weights</i>	129
VIII. <i>Ancient Weights reduced to English Troy Weights</i>	131
IX. <i>Jewish and Roman Money and Measures, according to Bishop Cumberland</i>	132
<i>Decimal Tables for the more easy Reduction of ancient Coins, Weights and Measures</i>	133



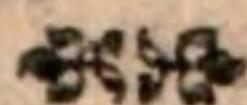
S E C T. VI.

M I S C E L L A N E A.

<i>The Proportion of the Diameter to the Circumference of a Circle</i>	141
<i>The Area of a Circle and Ellipsis</i>	142
<i>The</i>	

The CONTENTS.

<i>The Surface and Solidity of a Sphere</i>	142
<i>The Quantity of Vapours raised out of the Sea</i>	143
<i>The Quantity of Water the Mediterranean receives from the Rivers that fall into it</i>	ibid.
<i>The Velocity of Sound, Light, &c.</i>	144
<i>The Jewish Months</i>	145
<i>The Grecian Months</i>	146
<i>The Jewish and Grecian Æra of the Creation</i>	ibid.
<i>The Days of the Month on which the other noted Epochas began</i>	147
<i>The specifick Gravities of some Metals and other Bodies</i>	148
<i>Numerus Dignitatum, &c. tempore Camdeni</i>	ibid.
<i>The Temple of the Winds</i>	149
<i>Roman Militia</i>	150
<i>Roman Law</i>	ibid.
<i>The Bishops who refused their Assent to the 'Ομοόσιον</i>	151
<i>The Ten Persecutions</i>	ibid.
<i>The Electors of Germany</i>	152
<i>The Quinquarticular Controversy</i>	ibid.
<i>The seven Precepts of the Sons of Noah</i>	ibid.
<i>The Misnah, Gemarah and Talmud</i>	153
<i>Characteres Arithmetici Græci & Hebraici</i>	154
<i>The Ages of Christianity, according to what was most remarkable in each Century</i>	ibid.
<i>The Division of the Empire into Præfects and Dioceses</i>	155
<i>The Dimensions of the Ark and Temple</i>	156
<i>Computation of the Costs, Vessels, Vestments, &c. of Solomon's Temple</i>	ibid.
<i>The Number of those who returned from the Captivity</i>	157
<i>The Difference of Talents</i>	158
<i>A Specimen how this Art may be made Use of to remember particular Statutes</i>	159



THE CONTENTS

The Author and Subject of the Essay	141
The Essay of the Author	142
The Essay of the Author	143
The Essay of the Author	144
The Essay of the Author	145
The Essay of the Author	146
The Essay of the Author	147
The Essay of the Author	148
The Essay of the Author	149
The Essay of the Author	150
The Essay of the Author	151
The Essay of the Author	152
The Essay of the Author	153
The Essay of the Author	154
The Essay of the Author	155
The Essay of the Author	156
The Essay of the Author	157
The Essay of the Author	158
The Essay of the Author	159
The Essay of the Author	160
The Essay of the Author	161
The Essay of the Author	162
The Essay of the Author	163
The Essay of the Author	164
The Essay of the Author	165
The Essay of the Author	166
The Essay of the Author	167
The Essay of the Author	168
The Essay of the Author	169
The Essay of the Author	170
The Essay of the Author	171
The Essay of the Author	172
The Essay of the Author	173
The Essay of the Author	174
The Essay of the Author	175
The Essay of the Author	176
The Essay of the Author	177
The Essay of the Author	178
The Essay of the Author	179
The Essay of the Author	180
The Essay of the Author	181
The Essay of the Author	182
The Essay of the Author	183
The Essay of the Author	184
The Essay of the Author	185
The Essay of the Author	186
The Essay of the Author	187
The Essay of the Author	188
The Essay of the Author	189
The Essay of the Author	190
The Essay of the Author	191
The Essay of the Author	192
The Essay of the Author	193
The Essay of the Author	194
The Essay of the Author	195
The Essay of the Author	196
The Essay of the Author	197
The Essay of the Author	198
The Essay of the Author	199
The Essay of the Author	200



Memoria Technica:
OR, A
NEW METHOD
OF
Artificial Memory.



SECT. I.



THE principal Part of this Method is briefly this ; To remember any thing in History, Chronology, Geography, &c. a Word is form'd, the Beginning whereof being the first Syllable or Syllables of the Thing sought, does, by frequent Repetition, of course draw after it the latter Part, which is so contriv'd as to
B give

give the Answer. Thus, in History, the Deluge happened in the Year before *Christ* two Thousand three Hundred forty eight; this is signified by the Word *Deletok*: *Del* standing for DELUGE, and *etok* for 2348. In Astronomy, the Diameter of the Sun (*Solis* Diameter) is eight Hundred twenty two Thousand one Hundred and forty eight *English* Miles; this is signified by *Soldi-ked-áfei*, *Soldi* standing for the Diameter of the Sun, *ked-áfei*, for 822,148; and so of the rest, as will be shewn more fully in the proper Place. How these Words come to signifie these Things, or contribute to the Remembring of them is now to be shewn.

The first Thing to be done is to learn exactly the following Series of Vowels and Consonants, which are to represent the numerical Figures, so as to be able, at Pleasure, to form a *Technical* Word, which shall stand for any Number, or to resolve a Word already form'd into the Number which it stands for.

<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>oi</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>y</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>z</i>

Here *a* and *b* stand for 1, *e* and *d* for 2, *i* and *t* for 3, and so on.

These Letters are assign'd Arbitrarily to the respective Figures, and may very easily be remember'd. The first five Vowels in order naturally represent 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The Diphthong *au*, being composed of *a* 1 and *u* 5 stands for 6; *oi* for 7, being composed of *o* 4 and *i* 3; *ou* for 9, being composed of *o* 4 and *u* 5. The Diphthong *ei* will easily be remember'd for eight, being the Initials of the Word. In like Manner for the *Consonants*, where the Initials could conveniently be retain'd, they are made use of to signifie the Number, as *t* for three, *f* for four, *s* for

s for six, and *n* for nine. The rest were assign'd without any particular Reason, unless that possibly *p* may be more easily remembred for 7 or Septem, *k* for 8 or ὀκτώ, *d* for 2 or duo, *b* for 1, as being the first Consonant, and *l* for 5, being the Roman Letter for 50, than any others that could have been put in their Places.

The Reasons here given, as trifling as they are, may contribute to make the Series more readily remembred; and if there was no Reason at all assign'd, I believe it will be granted that the Representation of nine or ten numerical Figures by so many Letters of the Alphabet, can be no great Burthen to the Memory.

The Series therefore being perfectly learn'd, let the Reader proceed to exercise himself in the Formation and Resolution of Words in this Manner.

10	325	381	1921	1491	1012	536	7967
<i>az</i>	<i>tel</i>	<i>teib</i>	<i>aneb</i>	<i>afna</i>	<i>bybe</i>	<i>uts</i>	<i>pbusoi</i>

431	553	680	&c.
<i>fib</i>	<i>lut</i>	<i>seiz</i>	&c.

And as in Numeration of larger Sums, 'tis usual to point the Figures at their proper Periods of Thousands, Millions, Billions, &c. for the more easy Reading of them, as 172.102,795 one Hundred seventy two Millions, one Hundred two Thousand, seven Hundred ninety five; so, in forming a Word for a Number consisting of many Figures, the Syllables may be so conveniently divided, as exactly to answer the End of Pointing. Thus in the Instance before us, which is the Diameter of the Orbit of the Earth in *English* Miles: The *Technical* Word is *Dorbterboid-áze-poul*; the Beginning of the Word *Dorbter*, standing for the Diameter of the Orbit of the

4 MEMORIA TECHNICA.

Earth, (D-iameter ORBITÆ TERRÆ) and the remaining Part of it *boid-aze-poul* for the Number 172.102,795.

N. B. Always remember that the Diphthongs are to be consider'd but as *one Letter*, or rather, as representing only *one Figure*. Note also, that *y* is to be pronounced as *w*, for the more easily distinguishing it from *i*, as *fyd* = 602, pronounce *fwid*, *typ* = 307 pronounce *twip*.

The Reader will observe that the same Date or Number may be signified by different Words, according as Vowels or Consonants are made Choice of, to represent the Figures, or to begin the Words with, as

325 *tel*, or *idu*, 154 *buf*, or *blo*, or *alf*, or *alo*.
93.451 *ni-ola*, or *out-fub*, or *ni-fla*, or *out-olb*, &c.

This Variety gives great Room for Choice, in the Formation of Words, of such Terminations as by their *Uncommonness* are most likely to be remembered, or by any *accidental Relation* or *Allusion* they may have to the Thing sought. Thus the Year of the World in which *Æneas* is supposed to have settled in *Italy* is 2824; but as this may be expressed either by *ekef* or *deido*, I chuse rather to joyn *deido* to *Æneas*, and make the Technical Word *Ænedeido* than *Ænekef*, for a Reason which I think is obvious. Thus King *John* began his Reign *A. D.* 199. (one Thousand being understood to be added, as I shall shew hereafter;) but as this may be express'd by *anou*, or *boun*, or *ann*, I make Choice of the last, for then 'tis but calling him *Jann* instead of *John*, and you have the Time almost in his Name. Thus *Inachus* King of *Argos* began his Reign in the Year before *Christ* 1856; with a very small Variation in the Spelling, 'tis his Name *Inakus* *. But this by the Way.

To

* More Instances of this Kind, see in the *Introduction*, p. ix.

To go on with our Art; 'tis further to be observ'd, that *z* and *y* being made Use of to represent the Cypher, where many Cyphers meet together, as in 1000, 1000000, &c. instead of a Repetition of *azyzyzy*, which could neither be easily pronounced nor remember'd, *g* stands for Hundred, *th* for Thousand, and *m* for Million. Thus *ag* will be 100, *ig* 300, *oug* 900, &c. *ath* 1000, *oth* 4000, *otho* or *othf* 4004, *peg* 7200, *dig* 2300, *lath* 51000, *am* 1000000, *azmoth* 10.004,000, *sumus* 65.000,056, *loum* 59.000,000, &c. The solid Content of the Earth (TERRÆ MAGNITUDO) is two Hundred sixty four Thousand, eight Hundred fifty six Millions of Cubick Miles; this is express'd by the Word Ter-magnit-éso-klaum; Termagnit standing for Terræ Magnitudo; éso-klaum for 264,856.000,000 the Number of Cubick Miles.

It will be sometimes also of Use to be able to set down a Fraction, which may be done in the following Manner: Let *r* be the Separatrix between the Numerator and the Denominator, the first coming *before*, the other *after* it; as *iro* $\frac{3}{4}$ *urp* $\frac{5}{7}$ *pourag* $\frac{79}{100}$ or ,79 *north* $\frac{94}{1000}$ or ,094 &c. Where the Numerator is 1, or Unit, it need not be expressed, but begin the Fraction with *r*, as $\frac{1}{2}$ *re*, $\frac{1}{3}$ *ri*, $\frac{1}{4}$ *ro*, &c. So in Decimals, ,01 or $\frac{1}{100}$, *rag* ,001 or $\frac{1}{1000}$ *rath*.

Thus I have given the Reader a general View of what is the principal Part of this Method. I shall now proceed to shew how I have applied it to History, Geography, Astronomy, and other Parts of useful Learning; and having explain'd a Line or two in each, leave the rest to his own Industry and Sagacity.

S E C T. II.

The Application of this Art to Chronology and History.

THE Ages of the World before our Saviour's Time are by Chronologers generally divided into Six: The First from the Creation to the Deluge; the Second from the Deluge to the Call of *Abraham*, &c. according to the following Periods:

	Before Christ.
1. The CREATION of the World	4004
2. The universal DELUGE	2348
3. The Call of ABRAHAM	1921
4. EXodus, or the Departure of the <i>Israelites</i> } from <i>Egypt</i>	1491
5. The Foundation of <i>Solomon's</i> TEMPLE	1012
6. CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i> .	

All this is express'd in one Line belonging to TAB. I. as follows:

Crthf Deletok Abaneb Exafna Tembybe Cyruts.

Cr denotes the Creation, *othf* 4004, Del the Deluge, Ab the Calling of Abraham, Ex Exodus, Tem the Temple, and Cyr Cyrus. The Technical Endings of each represent the respective Year according to the Rules already laid down.

I shall explain two Lines more.

Nicfilcon áritel, Codathé-mateib, Ephcethe-nésfib.
Chállemar-eudiola, Covijúst-Olut, C-ágcopo-monseiz.

These

These two Lines are a short History of the first Six General Councils; and every Syllable has its distinct Signification. The *first* represents the Place where it was held; the *second* shews who was Pope at that Time; the *third* under what Emperor; the *fourth* against what Heretick; the *fifth*, in what Year of our Lord. Thus the first Word is Nicilcon àritel. Nic denotes the Council of Nice, sil Pope SILvester, con the Emperor Constantine, ari the Heretick ARIUS, tel the Year 325. The second Word is Codathé-mateib; Co denotes the Council of CONstantinople, da Pope DAMasus, the the Emperor THEodosius, ma the MACedonians, teib 381. The third is Ephcethe-nésfib; Eph the Council of EPHesus, ce Pope CElestine, the the Emperor * THEodosius, nes the NEstorians, fib the Year 431. The fourth is Chállemar-eudióla; Chal the Council of CHALcedon, le Pope LEO, mar the Emperor MARcian, eudi the Errors of Eutyches and Dioscorus, ola the Year 451. The fifth is Covijúst-Olut; Co stands for CONstantinople, vi Pope Vigiilius, just the Emperor JUSTinian, O the Errors of Origen, lut the Year 553. The sixth is C-ágcopo-monseiz; C stands again for Constantinople, ag for Pope AGatho, copo the Emperor CONstantine POgonatus, mon the Monothelites, seiz the Year 680.

By this Specimen the Reader will be able to judge what he is to expect from the following Essay, and what it will cost him to make himself Master of it. I would by no Means have him discouraged at the Difficulty which, at first View, he may apprehend there is, in charging his Memory with so many harsh and barbarous Lines. For tho' they may appear to be so to a Person unacquainted with them, and as such difficult to be remember'd; yet when frequent Repetition has made them familiar, what

8 MEMORIA TECHNICA.

what can be more easy than to supply the remaining Part of a Word, which you are prompted with the Beginning of? As for Instance, to complete Cr--- Del--- Ab--- Ex--- Tem--- Cyr--- with their Technical Endings, and make them up into the following Line already explained,

Crothf Déletok Abaneb Exáfna Témbybe Cyruts.

I have only further to desire the Reader to take Notice, that for his greater Ease, that Part of the Memorial Words, which represents the Numbers or Dates, is distinguished by *Italick* Characters; -that Part, which is *Roman*, answers to the small Capitals in the Tables.

TABLE I.

General Epochas and Æras Ecclesiastical and Civil.

	Bef. Christ.
The CREATION of the World [<i>Crothf</i>]	4004
The universal DELUGE [<i>Déletok</i>]	2348
The Call of ABRAHAM [<i>Abaneb</i>]	1921
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i> [<i>Exáfna</i>]	1491
The Foundation of Solomon's TEMPLE [<i>Témbybe</i>]	1012
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity [<i>Cyruts</i>]	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i> .	
The Destruction of TROY [<i>Tróyabeit</i>]	1183
The First OLYMPIAD [<i>Olympois</i>]	776
The Building of ROME [<i>Romput</i>]	753
ÆRA of NABONASAR [<i>Ærnabonáspop</i>]	747
The PHILIPPICK ÆRA, or the Death of <i>Alexander</i> [<i>Phílido</i>]	} 324
The ÆRA of CONTRACTS, or of the <i>Seleucidæ</i> , called in the Book of <i>Maccabees</i> the ÆRA of the Kingdom of the <i>Greeks</i> [<i>Contráctad</i>]	
	The

The DiocLESian Æra, or the Æra of Mar- tyrs [Diocléseko]	} 284
The Æra of the <i>Hegira</i> , or Flight of MA- hommet [Máhomaudd]	} 622
The Æra of YEzdegird, or the <i>Persian</i> Æra [Yézfid]	} 632

The Memorial Lines.

*Crothf Déletok Abaneb Exáfna Témbýbe Cyruts.
Tróyabeit Olympois Romput & Ærnabonáspop.
Phílido Contráctad ✠ Diocléseko Máhomaudd Yézfid.*

TH O' I have no where (except in the Ages of the Patriarchs before *Abraham*) made Use of any other Æra than that of the Years before and after *Christ*, because, those being known, 'tis easy to find the correspondent Year of any other Æra, according to the common Rules laid down in Books of Chronology, which I shall suppose the Reader to be acquainted with; yet in the more eminent Epochas, that he may be able, at first Glance, to have a Notion of the Time of any Thing or Person which he may meet with in Authors, making Use of the *Julian* Period, and the Æra of the Creation of the World, I have also added them in the following Table.

TABLE II.

	<i>Jul. Period.</i>	<i>An. M.</i>
The CREATION of the World	710	I
The universal DELuge	2366	1656
The Call of ABRAHAM	2793	2083
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i>	3223	2513
The Foundation of <i>Solomon's</i> TEMple	3702	2992
	C	CYRUS,

	<i>Jul. Period.</i>	<i>An. M.</i>
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	4178	3468
The Destruction of TROY	3531	2821
The First OLYMPIAD	3938	3228
The Building of ROME	3961	3251
The Birth of CHRIST	4714	4004

The Memorial Lines.

Créppaz Delpétsau Démasus Abmezki Apépni.
 Expidet Exmélat Tempipze Temménne Cymúntosk.
 Cyrpoboik Troypílta Trómekeb Olympinik Olmtéek.
 Rompinfa Rómmidub Chrismúndothf Chrisperifoibo.

E X P L A N A T I O N.

The first Syllable points out the EPOCHA as before;
 the Addition of *p* or *peri* denotes that it is the Year of
 the *Julian* Period. The Addition of *m* or *mund*, that
 it is the Year of the World.

T A B L E III.

*Chronological and Historical Miscellanies be-
 fore Christ.*

	<i>Bef. Chr.</i>
Building of the Tower of BABEL [<i>Báb-</i> <i>edit</i>]	2233
Mizraim settles in Egypt [<i>Mizdakk</i>]	2188
Destruction of SODOM and Gomorrah [<i>Sódakoup</i>]	1897
Death of JOSEPH [<i>Joséphasil</i>]	1635
Annus Sabbaticus, or the first Sabbatical Year [<i>AnSafff</i>]	1444
SAUL first King of Israel [<i>Sauláznu</i>]	1095
JEROBOAM, or the Defection of the Ten Tribes [<i>Jéronoil</i>]	975

SALMA-

Bef. Chr.

- SALMANESER King of *Assyria* takes *Samaria*,
and extinguishes the Kingdom of *Israel*, } 721
[Salmpeb]
- HOLOFERNES invadeth *Judæa*, and is slain by
Judith [Holofésu] } 655
- NINEVEH destroyed by the *Medes* and *Babyloni-
ans* [Ninevsad] } 612
- JEHOIAKIM taken Prisoner by *Nebuchadnezzar*, from whence began the 70 Years Cap-
tivity of the *Jews* [Jehoíasys] } 606
- ZEDEKIAH sent in Chains to *Babylon*, and *Je-
rusalem* utterly destroy'd by *Nebuzaradan*,
Captain of the Guard to *Nebuchadnezzar*; } 588
the End of the Kingdom of *Judah* [Zedleik]

[N. B. The Kingdom of
Israel [Isrelo] } lasted } 254 Years.]
The Kingdom of } 468
Judah [Judofk]

- The BABYLONIANS, having revolted from DA-
RIUS HYSTASPES, are besieged by him, and
Babylon taken, after a Siege of 20 Months,
by the Stratagem of *Zopyrus* [Babdárhylas] } 516
- SARDIS burnt by the *Athenians*, in Confede-
racy with the *Ionians*, which gave the first
Rise to the *Persian War* against the *Greeks* } 500
[Sardug]
- ZOROASTRES appears at the *Persian Court* } 492
[Zoroafne]
- ESTHER made Concubine to *Ahasuerus* [Esthosa] 461
- The Feast of PURIM instituted in Memory of
the Defeat of *Haman's Plot* for the De- } 453
struction of the *Jews* [Purolt]
- EZRA sent to be Governor of *Judæa* [Ezrolk] 458
- NEHEMIAH sent Governor to *Judæa*, and re- } 445
builds the Walls of *Jerusalem* [Nehemiffu]

	Bef. Chr.
The Temple on Mount GERIZIM began to be built by <i>Manasseh</i> [Gerizózei]	408
The Translation of the SEPTUAGINT [Septepoi]	277
Judas maccabæus [Jumafs]	166

The Memorial Lines.

Bábedit & Mizdakk Sodakoup Joséphasil AnSafff,
Sauláznu Jéroneil Salmpeb Holoféflu Ninívsad.
Jehoíasys Zedleik [duravit Isrelo, Judosk.]
Babdárhylas Sardug Zoroafne Esthosa Purolt,
Ezrolk Nehemiffu Gerizózei Septepoi Jumafs.

T A B L E IV.

*Chronological and Historical Miscellanies after
Christ.*

	After Chr.
Dispersio JUDÆorum, or the Destruction of <i>Jerusalem</i> by <i>Titus</i> [Dis-judpa]	71
LUCIUS of <i>Britain</i> , the first Christian King [Lúcibup]	157
ZENOBIA Queen of <i>Palmira</i> led in Triumph to <i>Rome</i> by <i>Aurelian</i> [Zenobdoid]	272
ECCLESIAE PAX, or the Establishment of Chri- stianity by <i>Constantine</i> [Ecclesi-paxtad]	312
St. ALBAN the <i>British</i> Protomartyr [Albantyt]	303
CLOVIS the first Christian King of <i>France</i> [Clóvoka]	81
LINGUA LATINA, or the Latin Tongue ceases to be vulgarly spoken in <i>Italy</i> [Ling-lattleip]	587
AUGUSTINE the Monk, sent by <i>Gregory the Great</i> from <i>Rome</i> , converts <i>ETHELbert</i> King of <i>Kent</i> [Aug-ethelúnau]	596
CHARLEMAGNE declared Emperor of the West [Charlmeig]	800
	The

After Chr.

The CHROISADE, or Holy War [Croisáznu]	1095
HYBERNIA, or the Conquest of <i>Ireland</i> [Hybaboid]	1172
OTTOMAN the Founder of the present <i>Turkish</i> Empire [Ottadoup]	1297
The Mariner's COMPASS found out [Compatze]	1302
The PAPAL Seat remov'd to AVIGNON [Pap-avatyl]	1305
Walter LOLLARD with many of his Followers burnt in <i>Austria</i> , for opposing the <i>Romish</i> Superstitions [Lolatub]	1351
GUNPOWDER invented in <i>Germany</i> by a Monk [Gunátfo]	1344
TAMERLANE the <i>Tartar</i> overcomes <i>BAJAZET</i> the <i>Turk</i> , and puts him in an Iron Cage. [The Great <i>MOGUL</i> is descended from him.] [Tambajatóun Mog.]	1399
SCANDERBERG Prince of <i>Epirus</i> , famous for his Victories over the <i>Turks</i> [Scanderboft]	1443
The Invention of PRINTING [Prinafon]	1449
CONSTANTINOPLE taken by the <i>Turks</i> , and an End put to that Empire [Constantinobóli]	1453
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a Native of <i>Genoa</i> , discovers <i>Cuba</i> and <i>Hispaniola</i> [Columbont]	1493

N. B. The Southern Continent of *America* was discovered about four Years after, by *Americus Vesputius*, from whom it took its Name.

The Memorial Lines.

Dis judpa Lúci-hup Zenobdoid Ecclesi-paxtad.
 Albantyt Clóvoka Ling-lattleip Aug ethelúnau.
 Charlmeig Croisáznu Hybaboid Ottadoup Compatze.
 Pap-avatyl Lolatub Gunpátfo Tambajatóun [Mog.]
 Scanderboft Prinafon Constantinobóli Columbont.

TABLE V.

The Regal Table of England since the Conquest, and some of the most remarkable Princes before it.

	Bef. Christ.	
CASIBELANUS chosen chief Commander by the Britains against the Invasion of Julius Cæsar [Casibelud]	} 52	
	Aft. Chr.	
Queen BOADICEA, the British Heroine, being abused by the Romans, raises an Army and kills 7000 [Bóadaup]	} 67	
VORTIGERN who invited the Saxons to the Assistance of the Britains against the Scots and Picts [Vortigfos]	} 446	
HENGIST the Saxon, who erected the Kingdom of Kent, the first of the Heptarchy [Hengful]	} 455	
KING ARTHUR famous for his powerful Resistance and Victories over the Saxons [Arthlaf]	} 514	
EGBERT who reduced the Heptarchy, and was first crown'd sole Monarch of England [Egbekek]	} 828	
ALFRED, who founded the University of Oxford [Alfrékpe]	} 872	
CANUTE the Dane [Canbau]	1016	
Edward the CONFESOR [Confésfe]	1042	
WILLIAM the CONQ. [Wil-consau]	Oct. 14. 1066	
William RUFUS [Rufkoi]	Sept. 9. 1087	
HENRY I. Henrag]	Aug. 2. 1100	
STEPHEN [Stephbil]	Dec. 2. 1135	
HENRY the second [Hensécbuf]	Oct. 25. 1154	
RICHARD I. [Ricbein]	July 6. 1189	
John [Jann]	April 6. 1199	
	Henry	

HENRY the THIRD [Hethdas]	Oct. 19. 1216
EDWARD I. [Eddoid]	Nov. 16. 1272
EDVARDUS SECUNDUS [Edsetyp]	July 7. 1307
EDVARDUS TERTIUS [Edtertes]	Jan. 25. 1326
RICHARDUS SECUNDUS [Risetoíp]	June 21. 1377
HENRY the FOURTH [Hefotoun]	Sept. 20. 1399
HENRY the FIFTH [Hefifád]	March 20. 1412
HENRY the SIXTH [Hénsifed]	Aug. 31. 1422
EDVARDUS QUARTUS [Edquarfauz]	March 4. 1460
EDWARD the FIFTH } [Efi-Rokt] }	April 9. 1483
RICHARD III. }	June 22. 1483
HENRICUS SEPTIMUS [Hensépfeil]	Aug. 22. 1485
HENRICUS OCTAV. [Henoclyn]	April 22. 1509
EDVARDUS SEXTUS [Edsexlos]	Jan. 28. 1546
MARY [Marylut]	July 6. 1553
ELISABETH [Elsluk]	Nov. 17. 1558
JAMES I. [Jamfyd]	March 24. 1602
CAROLUS PRIMUS [Caroprimsel]	March 27. 1625
CAROLUS SECUNDUS [Carsecfok]	Jan. 30. 1648
JAMES II. [Jamseif]	Feb. 6. 1684
WILLIAM and MARY [Wilseik]	Feb. 13. 1688
ANNE [Anpyb]	March 8. 1701
GEORGE I. [Gëobo]	Aug. 1. 1714
GEORGE II. [Gëosecdoi]	June 11. 1727

The Memorial Lines.

Casibelud Bóadaup Vortig fos Hengful & Arthlaf.
Egbekek Alfrékpe Canbau Confésfe.

Wil-consau Rufkoi Henrag. ———

Stephbil & Hensécbuf Ricbein Jann Hethdas & Eddoid.

Edsetyp Edtertes Risetoíp Hefotoun Hefifádque.

Hénsifed Edquarfauz Efi-Rokt Hensépfeil Henoclyn.

Edsexlos Marylut Elsluk Jamfyd Caroprimsel.

Carsecfok Jamseif Wilseik Anpyb Gëobo ——— doi.

N. B. After *Canute* inclusive, One Thousand is to be added to each : It was thought unnecessary to express it, it being a Thing in which it is impossible that any one should mistake.

If it be desired to remember in what Month, and Day of the Month each King began his Reign, it may be done by the following Lines:

Wil-tbó-sou-fat Steph-de Jam-chef-fau Ri-ls-jeb-ed
El-nap.

Hen-gé-tel-an sez-chez gib-ged-ped Geor-ga-jab
An-chei.

Car-chep-riz Ma-ls Jo-ps Ed-nás-lai rél cho-pou-rekque.

EXPLANATION.

The *Italick* Letters represent the Day of the Month; the Letter immediately preceding represents the Month itself, r standing for January, f for February, ch for March, p for April, m for May, j for June, l for July, g for August, s for September, t for October, n for November, and d for December.

Thus Steph-de, Steph King Stephen, de Dec. 2. El-nap El Elizabeth, nap Nov. 17. In Words of three or more Syllables, the first Syllable stands for all the Kings of the same Name, and the following Syllables in Order answer to the first, second, third, &c. of that Name. So Jam-chef-fau; Jam denotes James I. & II. chef (viz. March 24.) belongs to James I. and fau (viz. Feb. 6.) to James II. So Ri-ls-jeb-ed; Ri denotes all the Richards, ls (viz. July 6.) belongs to Richard I. jeb (viz. June 21.) to Richard II. and ed (viz. 22. of the same Month) to Richard III.

If this be thought either too difficult, or too minute, the Reader may pass it over.

TABLE VI.

Chronological Miscellanies since the Conquest.

	Aft. Christ.
<i>Jerusalem</i> regained from the <i>Turks</i> and <i>Godfrey</i> of <i>Bulloigne</i> made King of it [<i>Godbulnou</i>]	1099
The <i>INQUISITION</i> first erected against the <i>Albigenses</i> [<i>Inquised</i>]	1222
The Confirmation of <i>Magna CHARTA</i> by King <i>Henry III.</i> [<i>Charteel</i>]	1225
Wat <i>TYLER</i> 's Rebellion suppress'd [<i>Tylika</i>]	1381
Jack <i>CADÉ</i> 's Rebellion suppress'd [<i>Cadfly</i>]	1450
<i>MARTIN LUTHER</i> begins to preach in <i>Germany</i> against <i>Indulgences</i> , and other Errors of the Church of <i>Rome</i> [<i>Mar luthlap</i>]	1517
The Name of <i>Protestants</i> first began on Occasion of the Protestation the <i>Lutherans</i> made against a Decree of the Chamber of <i>Spire</i> against them [<i>Protalen</i>]	1529
The <i>SMALCALDAN</i> League, or Agreement made between the <i>Protestants</i> of <i>Germany</i> for their mutual Defence at <i>Smalcald</i> [<i>Smalcalloz</i>]	1540
The Council of <i>TRENT</i> began DEC. 13. [<i>Tren-decat-alfu</i>]	1545
The <i>MASFACRE</i> of <i>Protestants</i> at <i>PARIS</i> [<i>Masparaloid</i>]	1572
The <i>UNITED</i> provinces, under the Protection of <i>William</i> Prince of <i>Orange</i> , throw off the <i>Spanish</i> Yoak [<i>Un-ploin</i>]	1579
The <i>SPANISH</i> Invasion [<i>Sp-invukk</i>]	1588
The <i>GUNPOWDER</i> Treason [<i>Powd/syl</i>]	1605

The famous Rebellion at *Naples*, on Occa-
sion of the grievous Exercises, headed by } 1647
MASFANELLO [*Mafanelſop*]

Oliver CROMWELL usurps the Government of
England under the Name of Protector } 1653
[*Cromſli*]

The Island JAMAICA in *America* taken by the } 1655
English [*Jamaicaull*]

CROMWELLI MORS [*Crom-morſuk*] 1658

GIBRALTAR taken by the *English* [*Gibrapzo*] 1704

The Memorial Lines.

God-bulnou Charteel Inquifded Tylika Cadeſſy.
Mar-luthlap Protalen Smalcalloz Tren-decat-alfu.
Mas-paraloid Un-ploin Sp-invukk Powdſyl Mafanelſop.
Cromſli Jamaicaull Crom-morſuk capta Gibrapzo.

N. B. A Thouſand is to be added as above, where
it is not expreſſed.

T A B L E VII.

*The PATRIARCHS before and after the
F L O O D.*

	Anno Mundi.	Age.
Adam [<i>Adniz</i>]	I	930
SETH [<i>Setháty-nad</i>]	130	912
ENOS [<i>Endil-nyl</i>]	235	905
CAINAN [<i>Caitel-naz</i>]	325	910
MAHALALEEL [<i>Mahalatoul-koul</i>]	395	895
JARED [<i>Jaróſy-naud</i>]	460	962
ENOCK [<i>Enchſéd-iſu</i>]	622	365
METHUSELAH [<i>Methuſeip-naun</i>]	687	969
LAMECH [<i>Lakoif-poip</i>]	874	777
		NOAH

	<i>Anno Mundi.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
NOA [Noachazus-nuz]	1056	950
SHEM [Shembulk-aug]	1558	600
ARPHAXAD [Arafleí-fik]	1658	438
SALAH [Salasout-ott]	1693	433
HEBER Hebaped-óso]	1722	464
PELEG [Pelapúp-etou]	1757	239
REU [Reuapeíp-din]	1787	239
SERUG [Serakán-diz]	1819	230
NAHOR [Nahorakón-bok]	1849	148
TERAH [Terakoík-dyl]	1878	205
ABRAHAM [Abezyk-boil]	2008	175
ISAAC [Isebyk-beíz]	2108	180
JACOB [Jácobebaúk-bop]	2168	147

The Memorial Lines.

Adniz Setháty-nad ———
 ——— Endil-nyl Caitel-naz Mahalatoul-koul.
 Jarósy-naud ———
 Enchsed-isu Methuseíp-naun Lakoíf-poipNoachazús-nuz
 Shembulk-aug Arafleí-fik Salasout-ott Hebaped-óso.
 Pelapúp-etou Reuapeíp-din Serakán-diz Nahorakón-bok.
 Terakoik-dyl Abezyk-boil Isebyk-beiz Jácobebauk-bop.

T A B L E VIII.

*The PATRIACHS, &c. according to their
 Years before Christ.*

	<i>Bef. Christ.</i>
SETH [Séthikoif]	Born 3874
ENOS s. [Enósipaun]	3769
CAINAN s. [Caitspou]	3679
MAHALALEEL s. [Mahalat syn]	3609
JARED s. [Jarilof]	3544
ENOCH s. [Enchtíke]	3382

Bef. Christ.

METHUSElah s. [Methusitap]	3317
LAMEch s. [Lamibiz]	3130
NOah s. [Noenok]	2948
SHem s. [Sheffs]	2446
ARPHAXad s. [Arphetos]	2346
SALah s. [Saldibb]	2311
HEBER s. [Hébdēka]	2281
PELEG s. [Pelegedop]	2247
REU s. [Réuedap]	2217
SERUG s. [Serúgdaku]	2185
NAHOR s. Nahrdall]	2155
TERah s. [Terebes]	2126
ABRAM s. [Abrámanous]	1996
Isaac s. [Isakous]	1896
Jacob s. [Jakip]	1837
LEVI s. [Levapus]	1756

The Reader is desired to take Notice, that in this and the following Tables, (where it could be done consistently with the intended Brevity) the Relation which every Person bore to him who immediately goes before, is signified by a single Letter; s standing for Son or Sister, b for Brother, n for Nephew or Niece, u for Uncle, g for Grandson, m for Mother. So the s after Enos shews that he was the Son of Seth, and so on,

The Memorial Lines.

Séthikoif ———

Enósipaun Caitspou Mahalat syn Jarilof Enchtike.

Methusitap Lamibiz Noenok Sheffs Arphetos Saldibb.

Hébdēka Pelégedop Réuedap Serúgdaku Nahrdall.

Terebes Abrámanous Isakous Jakip Levapusque.

TABLE

TABLE IX.

*The Judges of Israel from the Death of Moses
to Samuel.*

	Bef. Chr.
Moses moritur [Mos-mola]	1451
Joshua [Jóshfol]	1445
Othniel [Othózu]	1405
Ehud [Ehutel]	1325
Deborah [Debodeil]	1285
Gedeon [Gedol]	1245
Abimelech [Abmets]	1236
Thola [Thlett]	1233
Jair [Jaïdaz]	1210
Jephtha [Jephtakk]	1188
Ibzan [Ibzâke]	1182
Elon [Eloboil]	1175
Abdon [Abdonaso]	1164
Eli [Elíbup]	1157
Samuel [Sambap]	1117

The Memorial Lines.

Mos-mola Jóshfol Othózu Ehutel Debodeil Gedol
Abmets.

Thlett Jaïdaz Jephtakk Ibeâke Eloboil & Elíbup.
Abdonaso Sambap ———

N. B. One Thousand is to be added. The Dates
affixed to the Judges before *Abimelech* are supposed
to relate not to the Beginning of their presiding over
Israel, but to the End of the *Rest* given by them.
Vide the Preface to *Petavius's Rationarium*. Edit.
Genev.

TABLE X.

Kings of all *ISRAEL*.

	Bef. Christ.
SAUL [Saulaznu]	1095
DAVID [Davazul]	1055
SOLOMON s. [Solomázal]	1015

The Defection of the X Tribes 975.Kings of *JUDAH*.

	Bef. Christ.
REHoboam s. [Rehonoil]	975
ABIJAM s. [Abinup]	957
ASA s. [Afanul]	955
JEHOSAPHAT s. [--hofaphanbo]	914
JEHORAM s. [--horkein]	889
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikku]	885
ATHALIAH m. [Athlikko]	884
JEHOAASH g. [--hoaashkoik]	878
AMAZIAH s. [Amazkin]	839
UZZIAH or AZARIAH s. [Uz-azarikby]	810
JOTHAM s. [Jothpuk]	758
AHAZ s. [Aháepod]	742
HEZEKIAH s. [Hezepep]	727
MANASSEH s. [Mansóut]	693
AMON s. [Amónsot]	643
JOSIAH s. [Josiasoz]	640
JEHOIAKIM s. [--hoiakimsyn]	609
JEHOIAKIN s. [--hoiakaug]	600
ZEDEKIAH u. [Zedekilnei]	598

Kings of *ISRAEL*.

	Bef. Christ.
JEROBOAM Son of <i>Nebat</i> [Je-robnoil]	975
N-adab s. [Nnuf]	954
BAASHA [Baanut]	953
ELAH s. [Elniz]	930
ZIMRI, TIBNI and OMRI [Zim-tibnen]	929
OMRI alone [Omnel]	925
AHAB s. [Ahabnak]	918
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikoup]	897
JORAM b. [Jorknau]	896
JEHU [Jehukko]	884
JEHOAHAS s. [Jehoahaklau]	856
JEHOASH s. [--hoashkin]	839
JEROBOAM II. s. [Jerossekdu]	825
ZACHARIAH s. [Zacharappt]	773
SHALLUM Son of <i>Jabesh</i> [Shalluppe]	772
MENAHM s. of <i>Gadi</i> [Menappe]	772
PEKAIAH s. [Pekaipsa]	761
PEKAH [Pekapun]	759
HOSEA s. of <i>Elah</i> [Hospiz]	730

The Memorial Lines.

Saulaznu Davazul Solomáxal Reho-jerobnoil.

Abínup Asanul, --hofaphanbo, --horkein Ahazikku.

Athlikko --hoaashkoik Amazkin Uz-azarikby.

Jothpuk & Aházpod Hezepep Mansout & Amónset.

Josiasoz --hoiakimfyn --hoiakaug Zedekilnei.

Nnuf Baanut Elniz Zim-tibnen Omnel Ahabnak.

Ahazikoup Jorknau Jehukko Jehoahaklau.

--hoashkin Jerossekdu Zacharappt Shalluppe Menappe.

Pekaipsa Pekapun Hospiz

N. B.

N. B. The Break before some of the Words denotes that Je is wanting, as --hofaphanbo for Jehofaphanbo, --horkein for Jehorkein, &c.

TABLE XI.

The PROPHEETS.

	Bef. Chr.
JONAS prophesied against <i>Nineveh</i> [Jonkze]	802
JOEL prophesied [Joeig]	800
AMOS prophesied against King <i>Jeroboam</i> [Ampeip]	787
HOSEA prophesies against <i>Israel</i> [Hosepku]	785
ISAIAH began to prophesy [Ispauz]	760
NAHUM prophesies against <i>Nineveh</i> [Náhupuk]	758
MICAH prophesies against <i>Judah</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> } [Micput]	753
JEREMIAH began to prophesy [Jersta]	631
ZEPHANIAH prophesied [Zephautz]	630
HABAKUK prophesied [Habafyn]	609
EZEKIEL in Captivity had his first Vision [Ezeloul]	595
OBADIAH prophesies against the <i>Edomites</i> [Obadilkoi]	587
DANIEL had his Vision of the four Empires [Dull]	555
HAGGAI prophesied [Haglez]	520
ZECHARIAH prophesied [Zecharúdz]	520
MALACHI writes his Book which was the } End of Vision and Prophecy [Malachinp]	397

The Memorial Lines.

Jonkze Joeig Ampeip Hosepku Náhupuk Ispauz.
Micput Jersta Zephautz Habafyn Ezeloul Obadilkoi.
Dull Haglez Zecharúdz Malachinp ———

TABLE XII.

Kings of Assyria after the Dissolution of the ancient Assyrian Empire upon the Death of Sardanapalus.

	Bef. Chr.
ARBACES [Arbapop]	747
SALMANESER s. [Salmpek]	728
SENNACHERIB s. [Sennachoibo]	714
ESARHADDON third s. [Efarhadopzau]	706

Kings of Babylon.

BELESIS [Belespop]	747
NADIUS [Nadpif]	734
CHINZIRUS	} [Chi-Po-Jug-pes] }
POrus	
JUGÆUS	
MARDOK EMPADUS [Empea]	721
ARKIANUS [Arkbyn]	709
BELIBUS [Belibupze]	702
APRONADIUS [Apronaunn]	699
REGIBILUS [Regibfni]	693
MESSEFMORDACUS [Mesfoud]	692

After his Death followed an *Inter-regnum* of eight Years, of which *Efarhaddon* King of *Assyria* taking the Advantage seized *Babylon*, and adding it to his former Empire, thenceforth reigned over both for 13 Years.

Kings of Assyria and Babylon jointly, the Royal Seat sometimes at Nineveh, and sometimes at Babylon.

Efarhaddon, called in <i>Ptolemy's</i> Ca-	} 680
non ASSAR-Addinus [Astar/sky]	

E

SAOS-

	Bef. Christ.
SAOSDUCHINUS s. [Saósdup]	667
CHYNILADANUS [Chynsop]	647

Chyniladanus having made himself despicable to his People, *Nabopollasar*, General of his Army, set up for himself; and being a *Babylonian* by Birth, made Use of his Interest there to seize that Part of the *Assyrian* Empire, and reigned King of *Babylon* 21 Years. And in the 14th Year of his Reign, having made an Affinity with *Astyages*, the eldest Son of *Cyaxares*, by the Marriage of his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* with *Am-yitis* the Daughter of *Astyages*, entred into a Confederacy with him against the *Assyrians*; and thereon joining their Forces together, they besieged *Nineveh*; and after having taken the Place, and slain *Saracus* the King (who was either the Successor of *Chyniladanus*, or he himself under another Name) to gratifie the *Medes*, they utterly destroyed that great and ancient City, and from that Time *Babylon* became the sole Metropolis of the *Assyrian* Empire. *Vide Prideaux Connect. Part I. Book 1.*

Kings of Babylon.

	Bef. Chr.
NABOPOLLASAR [Nabopolfel]	625
NEBUCHADNEZZAR s. [Nebfys]	606
EVILMERODOCH s. [Evillaub]	561
NERIGLISSAR b. in law [Neriglun]	559
† Laborosoarchod s.	} [Nabolul] } 555
NABONADIUS s. of <i>Evilmerodoch</i>	

DARIUS

† For the Reason why *Laborosoarchod* is not named in *Ptolemy's Canon*, see *Prideaux Connect. Part I. Book 2.*

Bef. Chr.

DARIUS the MEDE, i. e. *Cyaxares*,
 Uncle of *Cyrus*, to whom *Cyrus*
 allow'd the Title of all his Con-
 quests as long as he lived [*Dar-*
medlik] } 538

By his taking of *Babylon* ended the *BABYLONISH*
 Empire, after it had continued 209 Years.
 [*Reg-Babylezou*]

The Memorial Lines.

Arbapop & Salmpek Sennachoibo Esarhadopzau.
Belespop Nadpif Chi-Po-Jugpes Empea Arkpyn.
Belibupze Apronaunn Regibfni Mesfoud Affarsky.
Saósaup Chinsop Nabopolfel Nebfys Evillaub.
Neriglun Nabolul Darmedlik Reg-Babylezou.

TABLE XIII.

* *Kings of EGYPT.*

	Bef. Chr.
SABACON the <i>Æthiopian</i> [<i>Sabacopdoi</i>]	727
SEVECHUS s. [<i>Sevpan</i>]	719
TIRHAKAH last of the <i>Æthiopians</i> [<i>Tirhapy!</i>]	705
Confederacy of the XII. PRINCES [<i>Prin-bé-skei</i>]	688
PSAMITICHUS [<i>Pfamitfpy</i>]	670
NECUS s. [<i>Necusfas</i>]	616
PSAMMIS s. [<i>Pfammaug</i>]	600
APRIES s. [<i>Aprunf</i>]	594
AMASIS [<i>Amaslaun</i>]	569

* Of the ancient Kings of *Egypt* from *Mizraim* or *Menes*,
 we have little else but the Names, or fabulous Accounts.

Bef. Christ.

PSAMMINITUS s. who was con-
quer'd by *Cambyfes* fon of *Cyrus* } 525
[*Pfaminitel*]

*Kings of MEDIA after the Revolt of the
Medes from Sennacherib.*

DE JOCES [*Dejopzou*] 709
PHRAORTES s. [*Phraflau*] 656
CYAXARES s. [*Cyaxafif*] 634
ASTYAGES s. [*Aftuno*] 594
† CYAXARES II. [*Cy-d-lun*] 559

Kings of PERSIA.

CYRUS [*Cyruts*] 536
CAMBYSES s. [*Cambylen*] 529
‡ [OROPASTES MAGUS]
DARIUS Son of HYSTASPES [*Dar-*] } 521
[*hyftalda*]
XERXES s. by *Atoffa* Daughter of } 485
[*Cyrus*] [*Xerxoku*]
ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS third s. } 464
[*Longfauf*]
XERXES II. s. slain by }
SOGDIANUS base br. slain by } 423
OCHUS base br. commonly call'd }
DARIUS NOTHUS [*Dar-nothodi*]
ARFACES eldest s. commonly called } 404
ARTAXERXES MNEMON [*Mnoyf*]
OCHUS

† *Cyaxares* fucceeded *Aftyages* in the Civil Government,
and *Cyrus*, Grandfon of *Aftyages* by his Daughter *Mandana*,
in the military Government.

‡ Herodotus calls him *Smerdis*, Ctesias *Spendadates*, Æf-
chylus *Mardus*, and in Scripture he is called *Artaxerxes*.

	Bef. Chr.
OCHUS s. [Ochilk]	358
ARSES youngest s. [Arstip]	337
Darius CODOMANNUS, descended from <i>Darius Nothus</i> [Codomattu]	335

The Memorial Lines.

Sabacopdoi Sevpan Tarapyl Prin-bé-skei Psamitspy.
 Necusfas Psammaug Aprunf Amasláun Psaminitiel.
 Dejopzou Phraslau Cyaxasif Astuno Cy-d-lun.
 Cambylen [Oro-mag] Dar-hyftalda Xerxoku Long farf.
 [Xerd-fog] Dar-nothodi Mnoyf Arstip Ochilk Co-
 domattu.

TABLE XIV.

*The different Names of the same Persons in
 Scripture, and in Profane Authors.*

* ARBACES	}	TIGLATH Pilefer, 2 Kings xv. 29.
† BELEFIS		BALADAN, Isa. xxxix. i.
NABONASSAR		
Mardok EMPADUS	{	Merodach BALADAN, Isa. <i>ibid.</i>
Assar-Addinus		{ ESARhaddon, 2 Kings, xix. 37.
		{ ASNAPPER, Ezra iv. 10.
† NABONADIUS		BELSHAZZAR, Dan. v. 28.
CYAXARES		DARIUS the mede, Dan. iii. 31.
SABAÇON		SO, 2 Kings xvii. 4.
NECUS		Pharaoh NECHO, 2 Chr. xxxv. 20.
		TARACHUS

* Call'd also by *Castor*, *Ninus junior*.

|| Also *Thilgamus* and *Thilgath Pilnefer*.

† Call'd also by *Nicolas Damascenus Namibrus*.

‡ Call'd also by *Berosus Nabonnedus*, by *Megasthenes Nabonnidochus*, by *Herodotus Labynetis*, and by *Josephus Naboandelus*.

TARACHUS	TIRHAKAH, <i>Isa.</i> xxxvii. 9.
APRIES	Pharaoh HOPHRAH, <i>Jer.</i> xliv. 30.
DEJOCES	ARPHAXAD, <i>Jud.</i> i. 1.
ARTAXERXES	} AHASUERUS, <i>Esth.</i> ii. 16.
LONGIMANUS	
SALMANESER	{ ENEMESAR, <i>Tob.</i> i. 2.
SENNACHERIB	{ SHALMON, <i>Hos.</i> x. 14.
ASTYAGES	SARGON, <i>Isa.</i> xx. 1.
SEVECHUS	AHASUERUS, <i>Dan.</i> ix. 1.
SAOSDUCHINUS	SETHON, <i>Herodot.</i> 2.
CAMBYSES	† NABUCHODONOSOR, <i>Jud.</i> i.
SMERDIS	AHASUERUS, <i>Ezra</i> iv. 6.
	ARTAXERXES, <i>Ezra</i> iv. 7.

The Memorial Lines.

Arb-tigBel-bala-nab Nabonad-belsh Dar-m-cya Sab-so.
 Dej-arphax Apr-hoph Empád-balad Afs-esar-asnap.
 Sen-farg Salm-ene-shalm Sev-feth Saos-nabu Smerd-
 art.

Art-long-ahas Cam-ahas ——— Afty-ahasque.

TABLE XV.

*Kings of EGYPT and SYRIA, after the
 Death of ALEXANDER the Great.*

Kings of EGYPT.

	Bef. Chr.
Ptol. LAGI or Soter [Lagtyø]	304
Ptol. Philadelphus s. [Phadko]	284
	Ptol.

|| Archbishop *Usser* thinks that *Darius Hystaspis* was the
 K. *Ahasuerus* that married *Esther*; *Scaliger*, that *Xerxes* was.

† *Nabuchodonosor* was a Name among the *Babylonians* com-
 monly given to their Kings, as that of *Pharaoh* was among
 the *Egyptians*.

	Bef. Chr.
Ptol. Evergetes s. [Eudos]	246
Ptol. Philopator s. [Ptol-phceb]	221
Ptol. Epiphanes s. [Ptol-epiphezo]	204
Ptol. Philometor s. [Phombeiz]	180
Ptol. Physcon b. [Physcobfu]	145
Ptol. LATHYRUS s. [Lathyradz]	120
ALEXANDER n. [Alexanky]	80
Ptol. AULETES bastard son of <i>Lathyrus</i> [Aulaul]	65
CLEOPATRA d. [Cleopatla]	51

Kings of SYRIA.

	Bef. Chr.
SELEUCUS Nicanor [Sél-nitad]	312
ANTIOCHUS Soter s. [Antí-sodoín]	279
Antiochus THEOS s. [A-thedauz]	260
SELEUCUS CALLINICUS s. [Sel-caldfu]	245
Seleucus CELAUNUS s. [Cerauneel]	225
ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS b. [Ant-magdee]	222
SELEUCUS Philopator s. [Sel-phaks]	186
Antiochus E-piphanes b. [An-Eboil]	175
ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR s. [Ant-eúpasø]	164
DEMETRIUS S-oter son of <i>Seleucus Philop.</i> [Dem-Sáse]	162
Alexander BALA [Al-balbuz]	150
Demetrius Nicator son of <i>Demet. Soter</i> [D-nicafu]	145
Antiochus SIDETES b. [Sidétboz]	140
Demetrius Nicator [D-nicaty]	130
ZEBINA [Zebbel]	125
Antiochus GRYPUS son of <i>Demet. Nicat.</i> [Grypadi]	123
SELEUCUS s. [Selecuns]	96
PHILIP b. [Philipne]	92
TIGRANES King of <i>Armenia</i> [Tigraneit]	83

The Memorial Lines.

Lagtyo Phadko Eudas Ptol-pheeb Ptol-epiphezo Phombeiz.
Physcobfu Lathuradz Alexanky Aulaul Cleopatlo.

Sél-nitad Antí-fodoin A-thedauz Sel-caldfu Cerauncel.
Ant-magdee Sel-phaks An-Eboil Ant-eúpafo Dem-Sâse.
Al-balbuz D-nicafu Sidétboz D-nicaty Zebbel.
Grypadi Seleucuns Philipne Tigraneit ———

TABLE XVI.

JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS, &c. after
the Return from the Captivity.

	Bef. Christ.
JESHUA son of Jozadack [Jeshúalis]	536
JOIAKIM s. [Joiakokt]	483
ELIASHIB s. [Elsholt]	453
JOIADAH s. [Joidcat]	413
* JOHANAN s. [Johanànapt]	373
JADDUA [Jadutob]	341
ONIAS PRIM. s. [On-prímida]	321
SIMON the just s. [Sim-jig]	300
ELEAZAR b. [Eleádna]	291
MANASSEH son of Jaddua, and uncle of } Simon the Just [Manasseps]	276
† ONIAS II. son of Simon the Just [On-sduz]	250
SIMON II. s. [Sim-secdap]	217
ONIAS tertius s. [On-tboul]	195
JASON b. [Jasboil]	175
MENELAUS b. [Menelápe]	172
On the Death of Menelaus, Alcimus was made High Priest by Antiochus Eupator. After him Jonathan br. of Judas was made High Priest by Alexander Bala.	
	Judas

* Call'd also Jonathan. *Nehem.*

† He being an Infant at his Father's Death, Eleazar was made High Priest.

Bef. Christ.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS (s. of <i>Mattathias</i> , descended from <i>Asmonæus</i>) Captain of the <i>Jews</i> [<i>Ju-máccabafs</i>]	} 166
JONATHAN b. [<i>Jónabauz</i>]	160
SIMON MACC. b. [<i>Si-macbot</i>]	143
HYRCANUS s. [<i>Hyrcatu</i>]	135
K. ARISTOBULUS s. [<i>K-Arbys</i>]	106
ALEX. JANNÆUS b. [<i>Jannazu</i>]	105
ALEXANDRA w. [<i>Alxándroik</i>]	78
(ARISTOBULUS SECUNDUS younger s. K.) [<i>Aristób-secaun</i>]	} 69
HYRCANUS SECUNDUS elder b. H. P. [<i>Hyrca-secunsi</i>]	} 63
ANTIGONUS younger son of <i>Aristobulus</i> [<i>Antigonoz</i>]	} 40
HEROD son of <i>Antipas</i> [<i>Herodik</i>]	38
ARCHELAUS [<i>Archelt</i>]	3

The Memorial Lines.

Jeshúalis Joiakokt Elsholt Joiadoat Johanánipt.
Jadutob On-primida Sim-jig Eleadna Manasseps.
On-sduz Sim-secdap On-tboul Jasboil Menelape.
Ju-máccabafs Jónabauz Si-macbot Hyrcatu K-Arbys.
Jannazu Alxándroik Aristób-secaun Hyrca-secunsi.
Antigonoz Herodík Archelt.

TABLE XVII.

Founders, &c. of Ancient Monarchies.

Bef. Christ.

NINUS, Founder of the <i>Assyrian</i> Monarchy [<i>Ninezlou</i>]	} 2059
SE MIRAMIS Wife of <i>Ninus</i> [<i>Semanaul</i>]	1965
SARDANAPALUS in whom ended the <i>Assyrian</i> Monarchy [<i>Sardanpop</i>]	} 747
F	ÆGIALEUS,

	Bef. Christ.
ÆGIALEUS, King of <i>Sicyon</i> [Ægialezkou]	2089
INACHUS, first King of <i>Argos</i> [Inakus]	1856
The OGYGIAN Flood under Ogyges King of } <i>Attica</i> [Ogygapaus]	1766
PROMETHEUS, Son of <i>Japetus</i> , Brother of <i>Atlas</i> } [Praskoi]	1687
CECROPS first King of <i>Athens</i> [Cecblus]	1556
SISYPHUS first King of <i>Corinth</i> [Sisyphálzo]	1504
TEUCER first King of <i>Troy</i> [Teucbuzd]	1502
CADMUS first King of <i>Thebes</i> [Cadmáfno]	1494
SATURN expell'd <i>Crete</i> by his Son <i>Jupiter</i> , } settles in <i>Italy</i> [Satatty]	1330
PERSEUS first King of <i>Mycene</i> [Pérſatat]	1313
HERCULES, Son of <i>Jupiter</i> by <i>Alcmena</i> [Herbdoif]	1274
The ARGONAUTICK Expedition [Argobdaup]	1267
OEDIPUS King of <i>Thebes</i> [Oédibefs]	1266
THESEUS Son of <i>Ægeus</i> [Thesbdif]	1234
* CODRUS the last King of <i>Athens</i> [Codrázpa]	1071
CARANUS first King of <i>Macedon</i> [Cárankaf]	814
CANDAULES King of <i>Lydia</i> [Candauptu]	735
CROESUS King of <i>Lydia</i> [Cræsúſe]	562
CYRUS Founder of the <i>Persian</i> Empire [Cyruts]	536
ALEXANDER Founder of the <i>Grecian</i> Empire } [Alexita]	331
JULIUS Cæſar Founder of the <i>Roman</i> Empire } [Julos]	46

- * After the Death of *Codrus* the *Athenians* had }
perpetual Archons, the first of which was *MEDON* } 1070
[Medazoiz]
- Then Decennial Archons, the first of which was }
CHAROPS [Charoppuo] } 754
- Then Annual Archons, the first of which was *CREON* }
[Creſeiz] } 680

———— Medazoiz Charoppuo Creſeiz.

Ninezlou Semanaul Sardanpop Ægialézkou.
Inakus Ogygapaus Praskoi Cecblus Sisyphálzo.
Teucbuzd Cadmáfno Satátty Pérfatat Herbdoif.
Argóbdaup Oédibefs Thesbdif Codrázpa Carankaf.
Candauptu Croesûse Cyruts Alexita Julos.

	Bef. Chr.
The THEBAN War [Thebadeł]	1225
First MESSenian War [Messpot]	743
Second MESsenian War [Mesfku]	685
Battle of MARATHON [Marathonz]	490
Battle of SALAMIS [Salamóky]	480
Battle of EURYMEDON [Eurymedopz]	470
The PELOPONNESIAN War [Pelosib]	431
Battle of LEUCTRA [Leuctratpi]	373
Battle of MANTINEA [Mantisi]	363
PHOCÆAN or Sacred War [Phocilp]	357
Battle of the R. GRANICUS [Granitif]	334
Battle of ISFUS [Istit]	333
Battle of ARBELA [Arbtib]	331
ALEXander the Great succeeds Philip } [Alextis]	336
Philip ARIDÆUS [Aritet]	323
Alexander ÆGUS [Ægtas]	316

Thebadel & Messpot Messku Marathónz Salamóky.
Eurymedepz Pelosib Leuctratpi Mantisi Phocilp.
Granitif Istit Arbtib Alextis Aritet Ægtas.

N. B. After the Death of *Alexander* there arose great Confusions among his Followers about the Succession, each seizing what he could for himself, till by leaguings and making War against each other, they were, after some Years, all destroy'd to four. These were *Cassander*, *Lysimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Seleucus*, and they divided the whole Empire between them.

Cassander had M A C E D O N and G R E E C E.

Lysimachus had T H R A C E and those Parts of *Asia* which lay upon the Hellespont and the Bosphorus.

P T O L E M Y had Æ g y p t, L I B Y A, A - r a b i a, P A L E - s t i n e, and C œ l e - S y r i a.

S E L E U C U S all the rest of Asia, &c.

Cáſſ-magre Lyſ-thrachebos Ptol-ælibapalsy Seleuc-as,

T A B L E X I X.

G R E C I A N *Lawgivers, Philosophers, and Poets.*

	Bef. Chr.
LYCURGUS born [Lycnes]	926
DRACO [Dráſdo]	624
SOLON died [Solun]	559
PYTHAGORAS died aged 80. [Pytháglys]	506
EUCLID the Geomet. ſt. [Euclizau]	306
SOCRATES died [Socrinn]	399
XENOPHON died [Xenóphilou]	359
PLATO died [Platok]	348
DIODEGENES died aged 90. [Diotet]	323
ARISTOTLE died aged 63. [Aristéd]	322
EPICURUS died aged 72. [Epicudpa]	271
ARCHIMEDES died [Archidad]	212
LINUS	

	Bef. Christ.
LINUS and Orpheus [<i>Linadka</i>]	1281
HOMER died [<i>Homnad</i>]	912
ARCHILOCHUS [<i>Archilochuskau</i>]	686
SAPPHO [<i>Sapphsyd</i>]	602
ANACREON [<i>Anácloud</i>]	592
ÆSCHYLUS born [<i>Æschlel</i>]	525
PINDAR died, aged 80. [<i>Pindfóz</i>]	440
SOPHOCLES born [<i>Sophoclozoi</i>]	407
THEOCRITUS fl. [<i>Theócreku</i>]	285
LYCOPHRON fl. [<i>Lycophrepz</i>]	270

The Memorial Lines.

*Lycnes Drásdo Solun Pytháglys Euclizau Socrinn.
 Xenophilou Platok Diotet Aristed Epicudpa.
 Archidad Linadka Homnad & Archilochuskau.
 Sapphsyd & Anácloud Æschlel Pindfóz Sophoclozoi.
 Theócreku Lycophrepz. —*

TABLE XX.

ROMAN HISTORY.

The Foundation of Rome was laid in the 3961
 Year of the *Julian* period [*Rompinsa*] *Anno Mundi*
 3251 [*Rommidub*] in the Year before *Christ* 753,
 or as some 752, [*Romput*] upon the 22 Day of
 APRIL [*Apride*] in the fourth Year of the sixth
 Olympiad [*fols*]

The REGAL STATE under VII Kings
 lasted 245 Years [*Stat-regdol*]

	Bef. Christ.
ROMULUS [<i>Romput</i>]	753
NUMA POMPILIUS [<i>Numpaf</i>]	714
	Tullus

	Bef. Christ.
Tullus Hostilius [Hostilspy]	670
Ancus Martius [Ancsip]	637
Tarquinius Priscus [Prisfaf]	614
Servius Tullius [Servups]	576
Tarquinius Superbus [Superlid]	532

The Memorial Lines.

Rompinsa Rommidub Romput fols Apride. Numpaf.
 Hostilspy Ancsip Prisfaf Servupsque Superlid.

T A B L E XXI.

The CONSULAR STATE from Brutus and Collatinus the first Consuls, to Julius Cæsar's being made perpetual Dictator, lasted 464 Years [Stat-consularoso]

	Bef. Chr.
Consuls first made [Consulzoi]	507
First Dictator [Diconoi]	497
Creation of the TRIBUNES [Tribfoud]	492
Creation of the DECEMVIRI [Decemvoly]	450
Creation of the MILITARY T-ribunes [Mil-tfoz]	440
INCENDIUM Urbis, or the Burning of the City by the Gauls [Incendikk]	388
War with the SAMNITES [Samnife]	342
War with PYRRHUS King of Epirus [Pyrdoin]	279
First PUNICK War	263 216 148
Second PUNICK War	
Third PUNICK War	
The End of the Sedition of the GRACCHI [Gracchade]	122
The JUGURTHINE War [Jugubzou]	109
War with the CIMBRI [Cimbat]	113
The Social or ITALIAN War [Italein]	89
	War

	Bef. Christ.
War begun with MITHRIDATES [Mithridkou]	89
DICTATORSHIP of SYLLA [Syl-dicteiz]	80
CATALINE's Conspiracy [Catalaud]	62
First Triumvirate [Trun]	59
Battle of PHARSALIA [Pharsop]	47
BATTLE of PHILIPPI [Bat-philob]	41
Battle of Actium [Acta]	31

The Memorial Lines.

Consulzoi Diconoi Tribfoud Decemvoly Mil-tfoz.
 Incendikk Samnife Pyrdoin Bel-punefi-das-bok.
 Gracchade Jugubzou Cibat Italein Mithridkou.
 Syl-dicteiz Catalaud Trun Pharsop Bat-philob Acta.

T A B L E XXII.

The Twelve CÆSARS.

	Bef. Christ.
I. JULIUS [Julios]	46
II. AUGUSTUS great n. [Augustel]	25
	An. Dom.
III. TIBERIUS ftep-s. [Tiberbu]	15
IV. CALIGULA great n. [Caligulik]	38
V. CLAUDIUS u. [Clod]	42
VI. NERO ftep-s. [Nerul]	55
VII. GALBA } [Galb-othofou]	69
VIII. OTHO }	
IX. VITELLIUS } [Vit-vespoiz]	70
X. VESPASIAN }	
XI. TITUS s. [Titpou]	79
XII. DOMITIAN b. [Domitka]	81

The Memorial Lines.

Julios Augustel ✕ Tiberbu Caligulik Clod.
 Nerul Galb-othofou Vit-vespoiz Titpou Domitka.

N. B. The Reign of *Julius Cæsar* is here supposed to commence from the Death of *Pompey*, which made Way for his absolute Power soon after: The Reign of *Augustus* from the full Establishment of his Authority by the Senate and People. Some make it commence from the Death of *Anthony*; and others, yet sooner, from the Death of *Julius Cæsar*.

TABLE XXIII.

*The ROMAN Emperors from NERVA to
CONSTANTINE.*

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
XIII. NERVA [<i>Nervous</i>]	96
XIV. TRAJAN [<i>Trank</i>]	98
XV. ADRIAN [<i>Adraap</i>]	117
XVI. ANTONINUS PIUS [<i>Antbip</i>]	137
XVII. ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS s. [<i>Antphibsa</i>]	} 161
XVIII. COMMODUS s. [<i>Commódbeiz</i>]	180
XIX. PERTINAX	} [<i>Pert-juli-</i> <i>sant</i>] }
XX. DIDIUS JULIAN	
XXI. SEPTIMIUS S-EVERUS	} 193
XXII. CARACALLA & GETA ss. [<i>Caradab</i>]	211
XXIII. MACRINUS & DIA- dumen	} [<i>Mac-he-</i> <i>dap-k</i>] }
XXIV. HELIOGABALUS	
XXV. ALEXANDER S-EVERUS [<i>Al-fedd</i>]	222
XXVI. M-AXIMINUS and M-AXIMUS [<i>Mmetu</i>]	} 235
XXVII. PUPIENUS & B-ALBINUS [<i>Pu-bdik</i>]	238
XXVIII. GORDIAN [<i>Gordin</i>]	239
XXIX. PHILIP [<i>Pheff</i>]	244
XXX. DECIUS [<i>Decidon</i>]	249
XXXI.	

	An.	Dom.
XXXI. * GALLUS & VOLUSIAN [Gal-vódlá]	251	
XXXII. VALERIAN [Valérelí]	253	
XXXIII. GALLIENUS [Galndauz]	260	
XXXIV. †FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS [Clesk]	268	
XXXV. AURELIAN [Aurepɜ]	270	
XXXVI. TACITUS [Tacidoil]	275	
XXXVII. PROBUS [Probdóis]	276	
XXXVIII. CARUS and his Sons CARINUS and Numerian [Carr-nudke]	282	
XXXIX. DIOCLESIAN and MAXIMIAN [Di- maxdeif]	284	
XL. CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS and GA- lerius [Chlo-galtyt]	303	
XLI. CONSTANTINE the Great [Constys]	306	

* GALLUS. Between Gallus and Valerian, some Writers rank *Æmilian* among the Number of Emperors, but because he was never established in the Empire, nor his Title generally acknowledged, others more justly place him only among the Usurpers.

† FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS. Upon the Death of *Claudius*, *Aurelian* was unanimously chosen by the Army; and at the same Time *Quintillus*, Brother to *Claudius*, was proclaimed Emperor in *Italy*, and his Election allow'd by the Senate; but finding himself unable to support his Cause against *Aurelian*, he dispatch'd himself, by causing his Veins to be opened, after a short Reign only of 17 Days before he was rightly settled in his Empire; for which Reason he is here omitted.

|| CONSTANTINE was saluted Emperor of the *West* upon the Death of his Father *Constantius Chlorus*; but was not sole Monarch till the Defeat and Death of *LICINIUS*, An. Dom. 323. [Licinitet] He removed the Imperial Seat to *BYZANTIUM* in the Year 330. [Byzantiz.]

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
XLII. FILII Constantini, the three Sons of <i>Constantine</i> , viz. <i>Con-</i> <i>stantine</i> , <i>Constantius</i> , and <i>Con-</i> <i>stans</i> [Fil-constip]	337
XLIII. JULIAN, Nephew to <i>Constantine the</i> <i>Great</i> [Julisa]	361
XLIV. Jovian [Jovtauf]	364

The Memorial Lines.

Nervous Trank Adraap Antbip Ant-phibsa Com-
módbeiz.

Pert-juli-sant Caradab Mac-hedap-k Al-sédd Mmetu
Pu-bdik.

Gordin Pheff Decidon Gal-vodla Valéreli Galndauz.

Clesk Aurepz Tacidoil Probdois Carr-nudke Di-maxdeif.

Chlo-galtyt Constys Fil-constip Julisa Jovtauf.

TABLE XXIV.

The Division of the EMPIRE.

EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	<i>A. D.</i>		<i>A. D.</i>
VALENS [Valiso]	364	VALENTINIAN [Val-	364
THEÓDOSIUS MAG-	379	tinitauf]	
nus [The-magtoin]		GRATIAN [Gratoil]	375
ARCADIUS [Arctoul]	395	VALENTINIAN the	383
THEODOS. JUNIOR	408	Second [Val-sikt]	
[Theo-júnozei]		HONORIUS [Honotni]	393
MARCIAN [Marcolz]	450	VALENTINIAN the	424
LEO [Leoloi]	457	Third [Va-tódo]	
ZENO [Zenospo]	474	MAXIMUS AVITUS	455
ANASTASIUS [A-	491	[Max-aviful]	
nastafna]			
JUSTIN			MAJO-

EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	A. D.		A. D.
JUSTIN [Justlak]	518	MAJORIAN [Majolp]	457
JUSTINIAN [Justinilep]	527	* * * *	
* * * *		AUGUSTULUS, in	
PHOCAS [Phocauze]	602	whom ended the	
* * * *		Western Empire	475
LEO ISauricus [Leispap]	717	[Augustfoil]	
* * * *		The Restoration	
IRENE [Irenpoup]	797	of the Western	
BASILIIUS MACEDO [Baf-macekaup]	867	Empire by	800
* * * *		CHARLEMAGNE	
LEO PHILOSOPHUS [Leo-pheiks]	886	[Charlmeig]	
* * * *		* * * *	
ALEXIUS COMNENUS [Al-cazka]	1081	OTHO MAGNUS [Oth-magnis]	936
* * * *		* * * *	
MICHAEL PALÆOLOGUS [Micha-paladfa]	1261	HENRIC. QUARTUS [Hen-quarbzup]	1057
* * * *		* * * *	
		FREDERICK ÆNOBARBUS [Ænbale]	1152
		* * * *	
		FREDERICUS SEC. [Frebdap]	1217
		* * * *	

CONSTANTINOPLE taken in the Reign of *Constantine Palæologus* the last Emperor of the *East* [Constantinoboli] vid. pag. 13.

The Memorial Lines.

EASTERN Emperors.

Valiso The-magtoin Arctoul Theo-júnozei Marcolz.
 Léoloi Zenofpo Anastafna ———
 Justlak Justinilep Phocauze Le-ispap Irenpoup.
 Baf-macekaup Leo-pheiks Al-cazka Micha-paladfa.

WESTERN *Emperors.*

Valtinitauf Gratoil Val-sikt Honotni Va-todo.

Max-aviful Majolp ——— Augustfoil.

Charlmeig Oth magnis Hen-quarbzup Ænbale Frebdap.

It was not agreeable with the Author's Design to give a compleat Table of all the *Eastern* and *Western* Emperors. The Succession is carried down to the Sixth Century; and after that, only a few are added of such as were most remarkable: To which it may not be improper to subjoyn those Persons who were famous for wasting and ravaging the *Roman* Empire.

A. Dom.

ALARIC, King of the *Goths*, besieges, takes } 410
and plunders *Rome* [Alrobz]

ATTILA, King of the *Huns*, call'd the Scourge } 451
of God, ravages *Italy* [Attifla]

GENSERIC the *Vandal* sacks *Rome* [Gensful] 455

ODOACER, King of the *Heruli*, makes himself }
Master of *Italy*, and assumes the Name of } 476
King [Odops]

THEODORICK, King of the *Ostrogoths*, drives }
Odoacer from *Rome*, and kills him with his } 493
own Sword [Theódoni]

TOTILAS the *Ostrogoth* takes *Rome* [Totlop] 547

Alrobz Attifla Gensful Odops Theódoni Totlop.



TABLE XXV.

EASTERN General Councils. vid. pag. 6.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Pope.</i>	<i>Emperor.</i>	<i>Heretick.</i>	<i>Year</i>
I. Nice	SILVESTER	CONSTANTINE	ARIUS	325
II. CON- stantinople	DAMASUS	THEODOSIUS MAGNUS	MACEDO- nians	381
III. EPHEsus	CELESTINE	THEOD. jun.	NESTORIANS	431
IV. CHAL- cedon	LEO	MARCIAN	EUTYCHES & DIOsc.	451
V. CON- stantinople	VIGILIUS	JUSTINIAN	ORIGENISTS	553
VI. Con- stantinople	AGATHO	CONSTANTINE POGONATUS	MONOTHE- lites	680

The Memorial Lines.

Nicfilcon-áritel Codathé-mateib Ephcethe-nesfib.
Challemar-eudiola Covijúst-Olut C-agcopo-monseiz.

WESTERN General Councils.

I. LATeran	1122	I. LYONS	1255
II. LATeran	1139	II. LYONS	1274
III. LATeran	1175	[Lyodúl-doif]	
IV. LATeran	1215	VIENNA [Vítáa]	1311
V. LATeran	1517	CONSTANCE [Constfáf]	1414
[Lat-béd-in-oil- dal-lap]		BASIL [Basfia]	1431
		FLORENCE [Florenfin]	1439
		TRENT [Trenalol]	1545

The Memorial Lines.

Latbed-in-oil-dal-lap Lyodul-doif Vitaa Constfáf.
Basfia Florenfin Trenalol ———

N. B. A Thousand is to be added. Note also that the Second and Third *Lateran* being in the same Century with the first, *b* is left out; as *bed-in-oil*, instead of *bed-bin-boil*; the Syllables in Order answering to the Order of the Councils.

Councils not Oecumenical.

ANCYRA	{ [Anc- } [neotal] }	315	ANTIOCH [Antob]	341
NEOCÆSAREA			SARDICA [Sardisp]	347
GANGRA [Gangtoz]			LAODICEA [Laódisa]	361

Anc-neotal Gangtoz Antob Laodisa Sardisp.

TABLE XXVI.

FATHERS, HERETICKS, &c.

	Fl. An. Dom.
HERMAS PASTOR [Herm-pastaul]	65
CLEMENS ROMANUS [Clé-romaul]	65
IGNATIUS [Ignabza]	101
POLYCARP [Polycarázei]	108
JUSTIN MARTYR [Jus-marboz]	140
IRENÆUS [Irasp]	167
THEOPHILUS ANTIOCHENUS [Thask]	168
ATHENAGORAS [Athnapp]	177
CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS [Cl-éxane]	192
TERTULLIAN [Tertand]	192
MINUTIUS FELIX [Mi-fdez]	220
ORIGEN [Oretz]	230
GREGORY THAUMATURGUS [Thaumelf]	254
CYPRIAN martyred [Cyprelk]	258
LACTANTIUS [Lactantyt]	303
ARNOBIOUS [Arnyt]	303
EUSEBIUS PAMPHILI [Eu-pamtal]	315
ATHANASIUS [Athates]	326
CYRIL OF JERUSALEM [Cyr-jilz]	350
	HILARY

HILARY [Hilarilf]	354
EPIPHANIUS [Epiphánisk]	368
EPHRAIM SYRUS [Eph-syrtoiz]	370
BASIL MAGNUS [Bas-magtoiz]	370
GREGORY NAZIANZEN [Greg-naztoiz]	370
MACARIUS [Macaript]	373
AMBROSE [Ambrotpo]	374
JEROM [Jeromtoik]	378
EVAGRIUS [Evagteiz]	380
RUFIN [Rufinz]	390
AUSTIN [Austins]	396
CHRYSOStOM [Chrysotouk]	398
CYRIL of ALEXANDRIA [Cyr-alexôbe]	412

PHILO Judæus [Phil-jufy]	40
JOSEPHUS [Joséphaupt]	67
AQUILA [Aquibek]	128
THEODOTIOn [Theodótapu]	175
SYMMACHUS [Symchézb]	201

H E R E T I C K S.

CERINTHUS [Cerintheiz]	80
PAPIAS [Papaaz]	110
BASILIDES [Basilibbe]	112
VALENTINIAN [Valentady]	120
MARCIAN [Marcboz]	140
HERMOGENES [Hermogapy]	170
MONTANUS [Montâpe]	172
NOVATIAN [Novdua]	251
PAULUS SAMOSATANUS [Pau-samdauz]	260
MANES [Manepp]	277
ARIUS [Aritel] pag. 6.	325
DONATUS [Dónaten]	329
EUNOMIUS [Eunomitauz]	360
PRISCILLIAN [Priscitpa]	371
PELAGIUS [Pelagiózu]	405

W R I T E R S

WRITERS against Christianity.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
CELSUS [Celsbuz]	150
HIEROCLES [Hierocléze]	202
PORPHYRY [Porphepy]	270
ZOSIMUS [Zosfel]	425

The Memorial Lines.

Herm-pastaul Cle-romaul Ignabza Polycarazei.
 Jus-marboz Irasp Thask Athnapp Cl-exane Tertand.
 Mi-fdez Oretz Thaumelf Cyprelk Lactantyt & Arntyt.
 Eu-pamtal Athates Cyr-jilz Hilarilf Epiphanisk.
 Eph-syr-Baf-Gregotoiz Macaript Ambrotpo Jeromtoik.
 Evagteiz Rufinz Austins Chrysotouk Cyr-alexôbe.

Phil-jusy Josephauy Aquibek Theodótapu Symchezb.

Cerinthez Papaaz Basilibbe Valentady Marcboz.
 Hermogapy Montâpe Pau-samdaux Novdua Manepp.
 Donaten Eunomitauz Priscitpa Pelagiozu.

Celsbuz Hierocléze ——— Porphepy Zosfel.

TABLE XXVII.

Popes, Authors, Famous Men, &c.

	<i>A. D.</i>		<i>A. D.</i>
LIBERIUS [Libertle]	352	Leo X. [Laz-blat]	1513
ZOSIMUS [Zosoap]	417	GREGORY XIII.	} 1572
LEO MAG. [Leo-moff]	444	[Gregobi-bupe]	
GELASIUS [Gelafone]	492	SIXTUS QUINTUS	} 1585
JOAN [Joankof]	844	[S-quin-aleil]	
URBIN VI.	} Anti-Popes.	CLEMENT VIII.	} 1592
CLEMENT VII.		[Cle-k-aloud]	
[Urb-s-Cle-p-atoip]			SAN-
	1377		

	Bef. Chr.		A. D.
SANCHONIATHON	} 1193	ZONARAS [Zona-	} 1118
[Sanchabout]		rabbak]	
HERODOTUS [He-	} 456	GRATIAN [Gratabla]	} 1151
rodofus]		BALFAMON [Bal-	
MANETHO [Ma-	} 280	aboub]	} 1191
nethcky]		Pet. Lombard	
BEROSUS [Berodfou]	269	[Lombalk]	} 1158
HIPPARCHUS [Hip-	} 162	THOM. AQUINAS	} 1263
parbfe]		[Thom-aquads]	
	A. D.	PETRARCH [Petrattu]	1335
ONKELOS [Onkelkoi]	87	PTOL. GEOGRAPH	} 140
TACITUS [Tacitazei]	108	[Ptol-gëografz]	
AUL. GELLIUS [Ge-	} 112	COPERNICUS [Co-	} 1473
laad]		pérnicafoit]	
PAUSANIAS [Pausato]	134	TYCHO BRAHE	} 1546
GALEN [Galbot]	143	[Tychblos]	
DIODEGENES LAER-	} 147	GALILÆO [Gali-	} 1642
tius [Laertbop]		lasfe]	
PRUDENTIUS [Prudinp]	397	ERASMUS ob.	} 1536
EUTROPIUS [Eu-	} 428	[Erasmuts]	
tropfek]		ROB. STEPHENS	} 1559
MERLIN [Merlopoi]	477	ob. [Ro-ftlun]	
HESYCHIUS	} 499	TURNEBUS [Turn-	} 1565
[Heschfoun]		laul]	
PROCOPIUS [Procolip]	537	HEN. STEPHENS	} 1563
AGATHIAS [A-	} 567	ob. [Hen-ftelfi]	
gathlaup]		THUANUS HISTO-	} 1617
GILDAS [Gildusf]	567	ricus [Thuanfap]	
BEDE [Bedfaus]	666		

The Memorial Lines.

Libertle Zosoap Leo-moff Gelásone Joankof.
 Urb-s-Cle-p-atoip L-az-blat Squin-aleil Cle-k-aloud
 Gregobi-bupe.

*Onkelkoi Gelaad Tacitazei Pausato Galbot.
 Laertbop Prudinp Eutropfek Merlopoi Hefchfoun.
 Procolip Agathlaup Gildusp Bedsaus Zonorabbak.
 Gratabla Balaboub Lombalk Thum-aquadfi Petrattu.
 Ptol-gëografz Tychblos Copernicafoit Galilasfe.
 Erasmuts Ro-ftlun Turnlaul Hen-ftelfi Thuanfap.*

The Time when any Author or Famous Man flourished may also be known in general, as follows,

VITRUVIUS	Flourished under
Dionysius HALICARNAS- fensis }	JULIUS Cæsar
STRABO	AUGUSTUS
SILIUS ITALICUS	TIBERIUS
Quin. CURTIUS	EERO
PLUTARCH }	VESPASIAN
APPIAN }	TRAJAN
ARRIAN }	ANTONINUS P-IUS
ULPIAN }	SEVERUS
PROSPER }	THEODOSIUS junior
OROSIUS }	
JORNANDES }	JUSTINIAN

The Memorial Lines.

*Vitruv-jul Halic-aug Strab-tib Sil-Itàl-nero Curt-vesp.
 Plut-Appi-tra Arri-anp Ulp-sev Pros-Orós-theo Jorn-
 just.*

TABLE XXVIII.

The Founders of the Kingdoms of EUROPE.

		<i>An. Dom.</i>
The First	Bishop of <i>Rome</i>	St. Peter [<i>Pest</i>] 43
	Pope	Hyginus [<i>Hygalo</i>] 154
	Imp. <i>ORIENTIS</i>	Galerius Ori-galtyt] 303
	Emp. of <i>Constanti-</i> <i>nople</i>	Arcadius [<i>Const-</i> <i>arctoul</i>] } 395
	<i>TURKISH</i> Emperor	Ottoman [<i>Turk-</i> <i>ottomabnoi</i>] } 1297
	Emperor of the Ro- mans	Julius Cæsar bef. } Chr. [<i>Rom-jufs</i>] } 46
	King of <i>ITALY</i> in the Empire	Odoacer [<i>Ital-odops</i>] 476
	Emp. of <i>GERMANY</i>	Charlemagne } [<i>Ger-charlmeig</i>] } 800
	King of <i>FRANCE</i>	Pharamond } [<i>Fran-pharamody</i>] } 420
	King of <i>Spain</i>	Athaulphus } [<i>Sp-athfaz</i>] } 410
	King of <i>Portugal</i>	Alphonfus [<i>Port-</i> <i>alabin</i>] } 1139
	King of <i>Scotland</i>	Fergusius bef. Chr. } [<i>Scot-fergtid</i>] } 332
	King of <i>ENGLAND</i>	Egbert [<i>Eng-kek</i>] 828
	King of <i>POLAND</i>	Boleslaus [<i>Pol-</i> <i>bolath</i>] } 1000
	King of <i>DENMARK</i>	Olaus [<i>Den-olak-</i> <i>zou</i>] } 809
	King of <i>SWEDEN</i>	F-ro [<i>Swe-fkas</i>] 816

The Memorial Lines.

Pest Hygalo Ori-galtyt Const-arctoul Turk-otto-
madnoi.

Rom-jufs Ital-ódops Ger-charlmeig Fran-pharamódy.

Sp-athfaz Port-alabin Scot-fergtid Pol-bolath Engkek.

Den-olakzou Swefkas. ———

TABLE XXIX.

*The Times of the Writing of the Canonical
Books of the New Testament.*

	A. D.		A. D.
1 THESSAL. } [Thes-	52	TITUS & } [Ti-	
2 THESSAL. } le-t]	53	1 TIMOTHY } timsu]	65
1 PETER [Pelf]	54	2 PETER } [Sec-pe-	
GALATIANS }		2 TIMOTHY } timaup]	67
1 & 2 CORINTHIANS }	57	JUDE [Judpa]	71
ROMANS [Gá-co-rup]		REVELATIONS [Revnau]	96
PHILIPPIANS }		JOHN GOS. & EP. }	
COLOSSIANS } Phi-		[Jonp]	97
E-PHESIANS } col-		MATTHEW [Mob or]	
PHILEMON } E-ph-	62	Matfa]	41
JAMES } jase]		MARK [Marot]	43
HEBREWS [Hebfi]	63	L-uke [Laub]	61
		ACTS [Acst]	63

The Memorial Lines.

Thes-le-t Pelf Gá-co-rup Phi-col-E-ph-jase Hebfi
Ti-timsu.

Sec-pe-timaup Judpa Revnau Jonp Mób Marot Acst
Laub.

TABLE XXX.

*The Provincial and Legatin Constitutions,
according to the Order in which they were
made.*

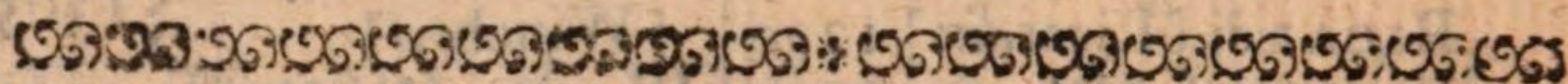
<i>Constitutiones. Edit. A. D.</i>	<i>Editæ A. D.</i>
STEPHANI [Stephede] 1222	R. WINCHELSEY } 1305
RICARDI [Ricardiz] 1230	[Winchtyl] }
EDMUNDI [Ed-	WALTER [Walted] 1322
mundis] } 1236	Si. MEFHAM }
OTHONIS Card. }	[Mephtek] } 1328
Legati [Othdip] } 1237	J. STRATFORD }
BONIFACII [Bonefa] 1261	[Stratfotod] } 1342
OTHOBONI Card. }	S. ISLEPE [Isleptaud] 1362
Leg. [Othobdauk] } 1268	S. LANGHAM }
J. PECCHAM apud }	[Langhisp] } 1367
READING [Pec-	S. SUDBURY [Sud-
readdoin] } 1279	butoik] } 1378
Ejusdem apud }	T. ARUNDEL [A-
LAMBETH [Pec-	runfyk] } 1408
lambeka] } 1281	H. CHICHELEY }
	[Chichfal] } 1415

The Memorial Lines.

Stephede Ricardiz Edmundis Othdip Othobdauk.
Bonefa Pec-readdoin Winchtyl Pec-lambeka Walted.
Stratfotod Isleptaud Si-mephtek Chichfal Arunfyk.
Sudbutoik & Langhisp. —



GEOGRAPHICA.



S E C T. III.

The Application of this Art to Geography.



N the first Place are laid down the general Divisions of *Europe, Asia, Africk* and *America*; then the particular Divisions of the several Kingdoms of *Europe*, into their respective Governments or Provinces. For every Division there is one *Technical Line*, composed of the first Syllables (or sometimes only of the first Letters) of the Parts or Places into which it is subdivided; which Syllables or Letters are distinguished from the rest, in the Tables, by Small Capitals, or an *Hyphen* following.

'Tis further to be observ'd, that the Beginning, Middle, and Ending of the Line answer, in order, to the *Northern, Middle* and *Southern* Divisions of the Kingdoms or Countries; so that not only the Places themselves, but in some Measure their Situation with Respect to each other may be remember'd at the same Time. Thus in the *Memorial Line* for *France*,

Fra= P Nor-I-cham; Bret-O-BuL; Gui-La-DaP.

P Nor-

P Nor-I cham denotes the four *Northern* Governments, viz. P-icardy, NORMandy, I-sle of *France*, and CHAMpagne.

Bret-O-BuL denotes the four *Middle* Governments, viz. BREtagne, O-rleanois, Bourgogne, and L-ionnois.

Guí-La-Da-P denotes the four *Southern* Governments, viz. GUIenne with Gascony, LANGUEDOCK, DAUPHINY and P-rovence.

It will be yet some further Help to remember the Situation of Places, to observe, that in the several Divisions I begin at the *West*, and go on *Eastward*, as far as the Limits of the Country will allow, in a strait Line, unless where the Irregularity of the Position makes this Method inconvenient or impracticable: Where that is the Case, the Reader will supply the Defect by his own Observation, and by comparing with proper Maps.

Observe further, that where the Syllables are connected with an *Hyphen*, the Countries denoted by them are contiguous from West to East; thus,

Nor-I-cham shews that the *Isle of France* joyns to *Normandy* on the East, and *Champagne* to the *Isle of France* on the East. Where the Syllables or Letters denoting two or more Countries are joyn'd together without an *Hyphen*, there the Countries are contiguous from North to South. Thus Gui-La-DaP shews that *Languedock* joyns to *Guienne* on the East, *Dauphiny* and *Provence* to *Languedock* on the East; and also that *Provence* is contiguous to, and South of *Dauphiny*. Such Syllables as have an *Hyphen* preceding, but are not by it immediately joyn'd to the foregoing Syllable, signify that the Countries denoted by them lie Eastward, but are not contiguous. Thus Sp-It-Turk shews that *Italy* is East of *Spain*, and *Turky* East of *Italy*, but not contiguous.

When

When the Reader is become well acquainted with the *General Divisions*, he may then go on to charge his Memory with the chief Cities, and most remarkable Places of every Country; their Longitude and Latitude; the Correspondence of ancient and present Geography; the Geography of the Old and New Testament; the Proportions of the Kingdoms of *Europe* to *Great Britain*; the Situation of the most noted Islands; with other instructive and entertaining Particulars in Geography: All which he will find himself able to remember with greater Ease than he can possibly imagine, till he is acquainted with the *Memorial Lines*, contriv'd for that Purpose.

TABLE I.

The General Divisions of EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICK and AMERICA.

I. EUROPE is divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing NORway, S-weden, MOScovy; D-enmark:

2. *Middle*; Containing Netherlands, Germany, POLand, Little T-artary; FRANCE, SWITZERland, HUNGary, TRANsilvania, MOLDavia, VALachia.

3. *Southern*; Containing Spain with *Portugal*, Italy, TURKY.

Eur = No-S-Mo D; Né-Ge-Po-lT Fran-Switz
Hun-Tran Mo-Va Sp -It -Turk.

II. ASIA is divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing Great TARTary, GEOR-gia.

2. *Middle*;

2. *Middle* ; containing Turkey in *Asia* ; Persia, Empire of the MOgul, CHINA.

3. *Southern* ; Containing ARABia, East INDies.

As = Ta-Geo ; Tur-Pé-Mo-Chin ; Arab -Ind —

III. A F R I C K is divided into,

1. *Northern* ; Containing Barbary, BILdulgerid, E-gypt.

2. *Middle* ; Containing ZAara, Negroland, GUI-nea, N-ubia.

3. *Southern* ; Containing Congo, ABIssinia, Coast of ABEX, Coast of CAFrèria, MONomotopa, ZANGuebar, Coast of Ajan.

AF = BáBil-E ; ZáNeGui-N ; Con-Abíff-Abe Caf-Mono-Zangu-Aj.

IV. A M E R I C A is divided into,

1. *N-orthern* ; Containing New WALES, New BRITain, LOvisiana, CANada or New France, New GRANada, MEXico, FLORida, New England containing these seven Provinces, (CARolina, Virginia, Maryland, P-ensilvania, New YORK, New J-arsey, New ENGLand properly so call'd,) lying from South-West to North-East.

2. *S-outhern* ; Containing Terra FIRMA, PERU, Country of the AMAZONS, BRAsil, CHili, PARAGUAY, MAGellania.

N AM = Wal -Brit Lóvi-Can GranMex-Flor (Cár-Vi-Ma P-YorJ Eng.

— S-AM = Fírm Per-Amáz-Bra Chi-ParMag.

TABLE II.

The particular Divisions of Northern EUROPE.

I. *NORWAY* is divided into five Parts or Governments, viz.

WARDhus (containing F-inmark and Norwegian LAPland,) DRontheim, BERgen, AGgerhus † B-a-hus.

II. *SWEDELAND* is divided into seven general Parts, viz.

Swedish LAPland with B-othnia intermingled, SWeden proper, F-inland, INGRIA, GOthland, SCo-nen, LIVonia.

III. *DENMARK* contains,

The Peninsula of JUTland, ZEeland, and the lesser Isles.

IV. *MUSCOVY* contains many Provinces; the most considerable of which are,

Northern; Moscovian LAPland, S-amoiedes, OB-dora, CONdora, Siberia, Dwina, K-argapolia.

Southern; WELiki, PLESkow, MOScow, VO-lodimir, MORDUA Tartars, CZERMissi Tartars, Casan.

The Memorial Lines.

NOR = Ward (F-Lap) DroBerAg B. SWED = Lá (B) Swep - FIngria GoSc - Liv.

DEN = Jut-Zee.

MUSC = Lap - S-Ob Có-Si DwiK; WelPlés-Mo-Vo-Mordua-Czerm-Cas.

TABLE

† Some make *Babus* a Part of *Swedeland*.

T A B L E III.

The Particular Divisions of Middle
EUROPE.

I. The *NETHERLANDS*, or *Low-Countries*, are generally distinguished into the *United* or *Dutch Netherlands* lying to the *North*, frequently call'd *Holland*, and the *Spanish Netherlands* to the *South*, frequently call'd *Flanders*, from the most remarkable Province in each.

The *United Netherlands* are usually divided into these Seven Provinces, viz. FRISLAND, GRONINGEN, OVERYFFEL, HOLLAND, UTRECHT, GELDERLAND with ZUTPHEN, ZEELAND.

The *Spanish Netherlands* are usually divided into these Ten Provinces, viz. FLANDERS, BRABANT, MARQUISATE of the Empire within *Brabant*, SEIGNORY of MALINES within *Brabant*, Part of GELDERLAND, LIMBURG, ARTOIS, HANAUT, NAMUR, LUXEMBURG.

HOLL = Fris-GrOv H-U-Ge-Zu Z ; Fla-B (Mar-Ma) GLim Art-Ha-Na-Luxem.

II. *GERMANY* is divided into Nine Circles; Three *Northern*; Circle of WESTPHALIA, Circle of *lower* SAXONY, Circle of *upper* SAXONY.

Three *Middle*; Circle of *lower* RHINE, Circle of *upper* Rhine, Circle of FRANCONIA.

Three *Southern*; Circle of SUABIA, Circle of BAVARIA, Circle of AUSTRIA.

To which may be added, the Kingdom of BOHEMIA, distinguish'd into four general Parts, viz. LUSATIA, SILEZIA, BOHEMIA proper, MORAVIA.

GERM = We-Sal-up ; Rhil-u-Fran ; Sua-Bav-Aus.
BOHE = Lusa-Si Bo-Mor.

III. *POLAND* is distinguished into two general Parts; the Duchy of *Lithuania*, and the Kingdom of *Poland* properly so call'd.

The Duchy of *Lithuania* contains the Duchy of Curland, Samogitia, *LITHUANIA* proper,

The Kingdom of *Poland* contains *PRUSSIA*, *PO-LACHIA*, *MAZOVIA*, *Poland magna*, *Poland parva*, little *Russia*, *VOLHINIA*, *PODOLIA*.

POL = CuSa-Lith Pru Polach Maz Polmapa Rus-VolhiPodol.

IV. *FRANCE* is divided into Twelve Governments:

Four *Northern*; P-icardy, NORMANDY, I-le of France, CHAMPAGNE.

Four *Middle*; BRETAGNE, O-rleanois, BOURGOGNE, L-ionnois.

Four *Southern*; GUIENNE with GASCONY, LANGUEDOC, DAUPHINY, P-rovence.

To which may be added the other Countries comprehended within the Compass of *Old Gaul*, viz.

LORRAIN, East of Champagne.

SAVOY, East of Burgundy and Dauphiny.

SWITZERLAND East of Franche C-ompte.

FRANCHE COMTE, East of B-urgundy.

FRA = P Nor-I-Cham; Brét-O-Bou L; Gui-La-DaP. LorCh SavBuDa SwiC CoB.

TABLE IV.

The Particular Description of Southern EUROPE.

I. *SPAIN* (excluding *Portugal*) may be divided into two general Parts:

Northern;

Northern ; containing Eight Provinces, viz. GAL-
licia, A-sturia, Biscay, N-avarre, ARAGON, CATa-
lonia, LEON, Castile *vetus*.

Southern ; Containing Five Provinces, viz. Castile
nova, VALENCIA, ANDALUSIA, MURCIA, G-ranada.

SPA = Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Casvet Casno-Val
And-MurG.

II. *ITALY* may be distinguished into

Northern, or Lombardy ; Containing Piedmont,
MONTferrat, MILAN, Republick of G-enoa, Re-
publick of VENICE, MANTUA, PARMA, Mirandula,
MODENA.

Southern ; Republick of Lucca, Duchy of Tuf-
cany, the PAPACY or States of the Church, Kingdom
of NAPLES.

IT = Lom (= Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-MiMód)
Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.

III. *TURKEY* in EUROPE may be distin-
guish'd into,

Northern ; Containing BESSARABIA, CROATIA, D-al-
matia, BOSNIA, SERVIA, BULGARIA.

Southern ; Containing ALBANIA, MACEDONIA, RO-
mania, CANINA, Janna, LIVADIA, MOREA.

TURK = Bess CroD Bó-Se-Bul ; Alb-Mac-Rom
Can-Ja LivadMor.

The Memorial Lines for all EUROPE.

NOR = Ward (F-Lap) DroBerAg B. SWED =
Lá (B) Swep -FIngria GoSc -Liv.

DEN = Jut-Zee.

MUSC = Lap -S-Ob Có-Si DwiK ; WelPlés-Mo-
Vo-Mordua-Czerm-Cas.

HOLL

HOLL = Fris-GrOv H-U-Ge-Zu Z; Fla-B (Mar-Ma) GLim Art-Ha-Na-Luxem.

GERM = We-Sal-up; Rhil-u-Fran; Sua-Bav-Aus.
BOHE = Lusa-Si Bo-Mor.

POL = CuSa-Lith Pru-Polach Maz Polmapa Rus-VolhiPodol.

FRA = P Nor-I-Cham; Brét-O-Bou L; Gui-La-DaP. LorCh SavBuDa SwiC CoB.

SPA = Gál-A-Bisc-N-Ara-Cat Le-Casvet Casno-Val And-MurG.

IT = Lom (= Pi-Mont-MilG VenManPa-MiMód) Lu-Tu Pap-Nap.

TURK = Befs CroD-Bó-Se-Bul; Alb-Mac-Rom Can-Ja LivadMor.

T A B L E V .

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, SCOTLAND.

I. *ENGLAND* may be divided into three general Parts, *Northern*, *Middle* and *Southern*; which all together contain 40 Counties or Shires.

The *Northern* Part of *ENGLAND* contains six Counties or Shires.

On the <i>West</i> Coast from <i>North</i> to <i>South</i> .	On the <i>East</i> Coast from <i>North</i> to <i>South</i> .
---	---

Cumberland,

Westmorland

Lancashire

[Cum-WeLa]

Northumberland

Durham

Yorkshire

[NorDurYor]

The *Middle* Part of *ENGLAND* contains 24 Counties or Shires.

On

On the *West*, joyning to *Wales* from N. to S. On the *East Coast* from North to South.

CHEshire	}	-----	Lincolnshire
SHropshire			
HERefordshire	-----		{ N-orfolk
			{ S-uffolk
MONmouthshire			Essex
[CheShHeMon]			[Li NSEfs]

Between <i>Lincolnshire</i> E. and <i>Chesh.</i> and <i>Shropsh.</i> W.	Between <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Suffolk</i> E. and <i>Herefordshire</i> W.	Between <i>Essex</i> E. and <i>Monmouthshire</i> W.
DERbyshire	WORcestershire	GLOcestershire
NOtting-	WARwickshire	O-xfordshire
hamshire	NOrthamptonsh.	Buckinghamsh.
STAFFordshire	B-edfordshire	HARTfordshire
LEIcestershire	HUNtingdonshire	M-iddlesex
R-utlandshire	C-ambridgehire	
[De-No Staf-	[Wor-Wá-No-	[Gl-O-Buc-
Lei-R]	B-hun-C]	HarM]

The *Southern Part* of *ENGLAND* contains
10 Counties or Shires.

Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Severn Sea</i> ,	Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Thames</i> .
CORNwall	WILTshire
DEVonshire	BERkshire
SOMerfetshire	HAMPshire
DORsetshire	SURrey
	S-uffex
	KENT
[Corn-Dév-SoDo]	[Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken]

The Memorial Lines.

Cum-WeLa NorDurYor CheShHeMon Li NSEs
De-No Staf-Lei-R.

Wor-Wá-No-B-Hun-C Gl-O-Buc-HarM Corn-
Dev-SoDo-Wilt-BerHa-SurS-Ken.

*The Division of ENGLAND according to the Circuits.**Western.*

Cor dé-dor-ham Som-
wilt :

Home.

Hart-éfs-ken-sur-sus.

Norfolk.

Nórf-fu-cam Hun-béd-
buck.

Oxford.

Bar-O-glouce-mon
wórcest-here-shrop-staff.

Midland.

North-rut-linc Darby-no-
leice-war.

Northern.

Yor-dur-nor lánca-we-
cumber.

II. *W A L E S* is divided into Two general Parts :

North Wales ; Containing *ANGLEsey*, *CAERNar-*
vanshire, *DENbighshire*, *FLINTshire*, *MERIONethshire*,
MONTgomeryshire.

South Wales ; Containing *CARDiganshire*, *RAD-*
norshire, *PEMBrokehire*, *CARMarthenshire*, *BRECK-*
nockshire, *GLAMorganshire*.

W = Ang-Cá-De-Fli-*ch*, Meri-Mont-*sh*, Card-Radn-
here, Pem-Ca-BreGlam-*mon*.

N. B. The *Italick* Letters denote the adjoining
Counties of *England* ; as *ch. Cheshire*, adjoining to
Flintshire ; *mont-sh, sh Shropshire*, adjoining to *Mont-*
gomeryshire, &c.

III. *SCOTLAND* is divided into Two general Parts :

North Scotland, or *Highland*, beyond the River *Tay*, containing 13 Counties ; among which are *STRATHNAVERN*, *CAITHNESS*, *SUTHERLAND*, *ROSS*, *LOCHABAR*, *MURRAY*, *BRAIDALBIN*, *P-erth*.

South Scotland, on this Side the *Tay*, containing 22 Counties ; some of which are *ARGYLE*, *FIFE*, *LOTHIEN*, *MARCHE*, *GALLOWAY*.

SCOT = Strath-Caith SùthRos Loch -Mur BraiP ;
Arg -Fi Lo-March Gal.

IV. *IRELAND* is divided into Four larger Parts or Provinces.

ULSTER to the <i>North</i>		LEINSTER to the <i>East</i>
MUNSTER to the <i>South</i>		CONNAUGHT to the <i>West</i> .

IREL = Ulst Lein-Con Munst —

TABLE VI.

Chief Cities and Remarkable Places.

In FRANCE.

Amien ch. T. in <i>Picardy</i>		Bourdeaux in <i>Guienne</i>
P-aris in the <i>Isle</i> of France		Tholouse in <i>Languedock</i>
Rouen in <i>Normandy</i>		Greenoble in <i>Dauphiny</i>
Troy	} in <i>Champagne</i>	Dijon in <i>Burgundy</i>
Rheims		Aix
Renne in <i>Bretagne</i>		Marseille
Poictiers in <i>Orleanois</i>		Orange
		} in <i>Provence</i>

The Memorial Lines.

Ampica Pisle Rounor Troy-rheicham Rénbreta Poiçtorl.
Bourdgui Thola Greedau Dijónburg Aix-mar & Or-
prov.

In the NETHERLANDS.

MIDDLEBURGE in Zeeland	DUNKIRK	} in Flanders
DEVENTER in Overissel	DOWAY	
LEWARDEN in Friseland	ANTWERP in Brabant	
BRUSSELS in Brabant	LOO in Gelderland	
BRUGES in Flanders	MONS	} in Hanault
CHARLEROI in Namur	CAMBRAY	

Midzee Devóverifs Lewárfrise Brúsbraba Brugflan.
 Charlnam Dunk-dówafland Mon-cambhan Loogel &
 Antbrab.

In GERMANY.

HAMBURGH	} Ch. Town in	FRANCFORT in UP. Rhine
HANOVER		NUREM- } in Franconia
WITTEM-	} in Upper	berge
burgh		MUNSTER in Westphalia
HEIDELBERGE	} in the Circle	STRASBURGE in UP. Rhine
COLOGNE		CLEVES in Westphalia
MUNICH in Bavaria		VIENNA in Austria
AUGSBURG in Swabia		

Hamb-hanosal Witsup Hei-colrbilo Munbavar Aug-
 swab.

Francrbup NurF Munswest Strasrbup Clevwestpha
 Vienn Aust.

In SPAIN.

BILBOA in Biscay	PAMPELONA in Navarre
COMPOSTELLA in Gallicia	SARAGOSA in Aragon
Seville in Andalusia	BURGO in Castile vetus
BARCELONA in Catalonia	MADRID in Castile nova
OVIEDO in Asturia	TORTOSA in Catalonia

Bilbis

Bilbis Composgal Sevandal Barcatal Ovast.
Pampelnav Saragar Burcaf-vet Madca-no Tortcat.

In TURKEY *in* Europe.

SOPHIA chief } Bulgaria	TERGOVISO in <i>Walachia</i>
Town in }	HERMAN- } <i>Transylvania</i>
BELGRADE in <i>Servia</i>	stat in }
SERAIO in <i>Bosnia</i>	SACKZO in <i>Moldavia</i>
SPALATO in <i>Dalmatia</i> .	CONSTANTI- } <i>Romania</i>
SALONIKI in <i>Macedonia</i>	nople in }
CARLSTAT in <i>Croatia</i>	

Sophbul Belservi Seraibos Spalda Salonmac.
Carlscre Tergówalach Herintransyl Sackzomo Constrom.

T A B L E VII.

Remarkable Places, sparsum, in EUROPE.

FONTARABIA in <i>Biscay</i>	MAGDEBURGE in <i>lo. Saxony</i>
RATISBON in <i>Bavaria</i>	CALAIS in <i>Picardy</i>
PADUA in <i>Venice</i>	BADEN in <i>Swabia</i>
NIMEGUEN in <i>Gelderland</i>	BENEVENTUM in <i>Naples</i>
OLIVA in <i>Prussia</i>	BREDA in <i>Brabant</i>
CONSTANCE in <i>Swabia</i>	CADIZ in <i>Andalusia</i>
AIX LA CHA- } in <i>West-</i>	AGINCOURT in <i>Artois</i>
pelle } phalia	MITTAW in <i>Curland</i>
MONTPE- } in <i>Langue-</i>	MALAGA in <i>Granada</i>
lier } dock	TRIERS in <i>Cir. of lo. Rhine</i>
CASSEL in <i>Cir. of UP. Rhine</i>	MAESTRICH in <i>Limburge</i>
ARCHANGEL in <i>Dwina</i>	HAVER- } in <i>Normandy</i>
Hochstet } in <i>Bavaria</i>	degrace }
BLLENHEIM }	VALEDOLID in <i>Old Castile</i>
St. OMERS in <i>Artois</i>	TOLEDO in <i>New Castile</i>
FERDEN } in <i>lo. Saxony</i>	MEAUX in <i>Champagne</i>
BREMEN }	SOISSON in <i>Isle of France</i>

68 MEMORIA TECHNICA.

AVIGNON in *Provence*
 NASSAW in C. of *up. Rhine*
 CITIDELLA in *Minorca*
 CAGLIARI in *Sardinia*
 PALERMO in *Sicily*
 SLESWICK in *Jutland*
 BASTIA in *Corfica*
 CRACOW in *Poland parva*
 WARSAW in *Mazovia*
 BERGEN in *Norway*
 COPENHAGEN in *Zeeland*
 NISMES in *Languedock*
 CHRISTIANA in *Aggerus*
 TURIN in *Piedmont*
 RIGA in *Livonia*
 ROCHELLE in *Orleanois*
 GOTTEMBURG in *Gothland*
 LUNDEN in *Sconen*
 CRESSY in *Picardy*
 SALAMANCA in *Leon*
 ZELL in *Lower Saxony*
 CHAMBERY in *Savoy*
 DANTZICK in *Prussia*
 STOCK- } in *Sweden prop.*
 holm
 PRESBURG in *up. Hungary*
 CORDUBA in *Andalusia*
 CARTAGENA in *Murcia*
 BESAN- } in *Franche Comte*
 çon
 LIEGE in *Westphalia*
 CREMONA in *Milan*
 BACCA- } in the *Peninsula*
 far } of little *Tartary*
 NANCY in *Lorrain*
 LEGHORN } in *Tuscany*
 FLORENCE }

GENEVA in *Switzerland*
 LISBON in *P-ortugal*
 RAGUSA in *Dalmatia*
 BRESLAW in *Silesia*
 PRAGUE in *Bohemia*
 STETIN in *Pomerania*
 PERPIGNAN in *Rousillon*
 TRENT in *Tyrol*
 STRASBURGE in *Alsace*
 POLA in *Istria*
 FOSSEGA }
 PETERWA- } in *Slavonia*
 RADIN }
 BERLIN in *Brandenburge*
 DRESDEN }
 LIPSICK } in *Saxony*
 RAVENNA in *Romagna*
 LORETTO in *Ancona*

ROUSIL- } part of *Cata-*
 lon } *lonia*
 SLAVONIA of *Hungary*
 TYROL of *Austria*
 POMERANIA }
 BRANDENBURG } of *UP.*
 SAXONY } *S-axony*
 ISTRIA } Part of the *Rep.*
 } of *Venice*
 ANCONA } part of the *Pa-*
 ROMAGNA } pacy or *States*
 } of the *Church*
 LIMOSIN part of *Guienne*
 BERRY }
 ANJOU } of *Orleanois*
 HOLSTEIN } part of *Lo.*
 } *Saxony*
 CAPITANATE part of *Naples*

The Memorial Lines.

Fontárabisc Ratibav Padven Nimgélder Olivprus.
 Constswab Aix-la-chawest Montpellang Casrbup &
 Archdwin.
 Hoc-blenhebav Omerart Ferdbremfa-lo Magdsa-lo
 Calpic.
 Badswab Benvennap Bredbrab Cadandal Agincart.
 Mitcurland Malagran Trierbi-l Maestlimbur Haverd-
 norm.
 ValedoloC TolnewC Meauxcham Soissisle & Avigprov.
 Nassrb-up Citidelmin Cagsard Palsfici Slesjut.
 Bastcorfic Cracopolp Warsmazov Bergeno Copzeel.
 Nism'angued Christagg Turinpied Rigali Rochorl.
 GoG Lundson Cresspic Salamancle Zellfalo Chamfau.
 Dantzicpru Stockswep Prés-uphung Cordandalu Cart-
 mur.
 Besfran-com Liegewest Cremmil Bacctarta-pe Nanlor.
 Leg-Flortusc Genswitz LisP Ragdal Bresfile Pragbo.
 Stetpomeran Perprous Trentyr Strafbalsa Polistri.
 Foss-warasclav Berlbran Dres-Lipsax Ravro Lorettanc.
 Rouscatalon Schlavhung Tyrolaufst Pom-brand-faSup
 Istven.
 Anc-Rompap Limoguienn Berr-Anjorl Holstfalo Cap-
 nap.

TABLE VIII.

*Chief Cities and remarkable Places, sparsim,
in ASIA, AFRICK and AMERICA.*

PEKIN ch. City in China	ALEPPO ch. City in Syria
AGRA in India	CAIRO in Egypt
CHAMBALU in Tartary	FEZ in Barbary
ISPAHAN in Persia	DAARA in Bildulgerid
	TOMBUTE

TOMBUTE in <i>Negroland</i>	ASTRACAN in <i>Tartary</i>	
MONOMO- } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	NICOSIA in <i>Cyprus</i>	
tapa } superior	MOSUL } in <i>Diarbeck</i>	
DUNCALO in <i>Nubia</i>	BAGDAT }	
CHAXUMO } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	SMYRNA in <i>Natolia</i>	
} inferior	AZOPH in <i>Circassia</i>	
S. FEE in <i>Granada</i>		
S. SALVADOR in <i>Brasil</i>	NATOLIA	} Parts of <i>Turky</i> in <i>Asia</i>
S. JAGO in <i>Chili</i>	SYRIA	
ASSUMPTION in <i>Paraguay</i>	DIARBECK	
QUEBECK in <i>Canada</i>	TURCOMANIA	
PHILADEL- } in <i>Pensil-</i>	MENGRELIA of <i>Georgia</i>	} of <i>Na-</i> <i>tolia</i> largely taken
phia } vania	CARAMANIA	
JAMES TOWN in <i>Virginia</i>	AMASIA	
BALTIMORE in <i>Maryland</i>	NATOLIA prop.	
PORTROYAL } in * <i>Nova</i>	ALADULIA	
} <i>Scotia</i>		

The Memorial Lines.

Pekchin Agrind Chambtart Isppers Alépsyri CairE.
 Fezbarb Daabildul Tombneg Monomæth-supe Dunnub.
 Chaxæth-inf Feegran Salvbras Jagóchili Aflpar.
 Quebecanada Philpens Jamvirgin Baltmary Portno-sc.
 Astractart Nicocyp Mos-Bagdia Smyrnat Azopcirc.

Nat-Syri-Di-Turctur Menggeorg Car-Amás-Nat-
 Aládnat.

TABLE IX.

LATITUDE and LONGITUDE of the
 most remarkable Places.

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place is
 added a *Technical Ending*, consisting of three or four
 Letters

* Part of *Canada*.

Letters, the two first whereof denote the Latitude; the other the Longitude: Thus,

Stocklou ak, i. e. Stockholm in the 59th Degree of Latitude, and 18 of Longitude; *lou* standing for 59, according to the general Key, and *ak* for 18. But note here, that you are not to suppose this is the *exact* Longitude and Latitude of the Place, because here are no Minutes taken Notice of, which would perhaps be a Nicety not worth remembring: But that the Latitude is between 59 and 60, and the Longitude between 18 and 19. * And that you may be sure not to be mistaken above a Quarter of a Degree, 'tis farther to be observ'd, that if of the two Letters, which signify the Longitude and Latitude, the first is a *Consonant*, as in *lou*, in that Case, tho' the Longitude, &c. is between 59 and 60, yet it is nearer to 60 than it is to 59, and consequently 59 Degrees 30 Minutes at least, if not more. If the first Letter is a *Vowel*, as in *ak*, though it is between 18 and 19, yet 'tis nearer to the *lesser* Number, and consequently 18 Degrees and *under* a half; as the true Longitude of *Stockholm* is 18 Deg. 22 Min. the true Latitude 59 Deg. 30 Min.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
†BERGEN [Berſy-l]	60	5	PARIS [Parſk-e]	48	2
STOCKHOLM	} 59	18	CRACOW [Cra-	} 50	20
[Stocklou-ak]			cuz-ez]		
MOSCOW [Mos-	} 55	38	VIENNA [Viok-ap]	} 48	17
lu-tei]			MADRID [Ma-		
COPENHAGEN	} 55	12	droy-t]	} 40	3
[Coplu-be]			ROME [Romfá-be]		
				41	12
				CONSTAN-	

* This Accuracy hath not been altogether observ'd in those Places which have this Mark (†) prefix'd before them: The assigning to them their respective Degrees of Longitude and Latitude being intended only to enable the Learner to remember in what Part of the Globe they lye.

	Lon.	Lat.		Lon.	Lat.
Constantinople	} 41	31	Nancy [Nanfei-s]	48	6
[Conob-ta]			+ Ispahan [Isp-	} 32	49
PRAGUE [Prag-	} 50	14	te-on]		
ly-bo]			AGRA [Agrék-oit]	28	73
DANTZICK	} 54	18	SIAM [Siamaf-ga]	14	100
[Dantzuf bei]			+ JAPAN [Jap-	} 34	110
BASIL [Basilfoi-p]	47	7	to-bay]		
BRUSFELS	} 50	4	+ FORMOSA	} 23	100
[Brusly-o]			[Formdi-g]		
+ GIBRALTAR	} 36	6	+ ASTRACAN	} 47	56
[Gibtau-s]			[Astrop-lau]		
+ SMYRNA	} 38	29	PEKIN [Pekin-	} 40	117
[Smik-dou]			oz-bap]		
TROY [Troy-en]	40	29	+ Fort S. GEORGE	} 13	69
+ JERUSALEM	} 31	36	Göobi-sou]		
[Jeruta-ts]			+ SPITBERGE	} 73	69
ALEPPO [Ale-	} 36	38	[Spitpi sou]		
pif-tei]			ARCHANGEL	} 64	42
RHODES [Rhotoi-te]	37	32	[Archô-fe]		
+ BABYLON [Ba-	} 33	44	BENGAL [Beng-	} 21	95
bit-fo]			da-oul]		
ATHENS [Athik-el]	38	25	VENICE [Venfl-ad]	45	12
IDA [Idil-doi]	35	27	CAYRO [Caydou-il]	29	35
WARSAW [War-	} 52	21	LIPSICK [Lip-	} 51	12
fud-eb]			sub ad]		
ALEXANDRIA	} 31	34	+ HECLA [Hecfl-at]	65	13
[Alexib-if]			+ NINIVEH	} 34	42
S. HELENS [Hel-	} 15	7	[Ninto-fe]		
bu-p]			+ PORTO BELLO	} 11	85
LISBON [Listei-bz]	38	10	[Belba-ku]		
NAPLES [Na-	} 41	15	+ PORTO RICCO	} 20	59
plab-bu]			[Riccez-lou]		
MESSINA [Mes-	} 38	16	+ BERMUDA	} 31	59
sik-bau]			[Bermta-lou]		
+ CARTHAGE	} 33	10	+ J-amaica	} 18	80
[Carthti-by]			[Jak-ky]		
			+ TER-		

	Lon.	Lat.		Lon.	Lat.
† TERCERA ch. of the <i>Azores</i> I. [Tercerip-el]	37	25	FERRO one of the <i>Canary</i> Isl. [Ferrek-ak]	28	18
† MADERA Isl. [Madit-ed]			† QUEBECK [Quop-pu]		
† BARBADOES [Barbu-la]					
	15	51		47	75

N. B. The first Meridian is fix'd at *London*.

It may be convenient to remember the *Exact* Longitude and Latitude of some particular Places; as,

	Lat.deg. min.	Long.deg. min.
LONDON [Lónla,id]	51 52	00 00
FERRO Isl. [Ferrék,u-bei,dd]	28 05	18 22
Oxford [Oxla,fs b,ap]	51 46	01 17W
Rome [Rómfa,la-bé,toi]	41 51	12 37

The Memorial Lines.

Bersy-l Stocklou-ak Moslu-tei Coplu-be Parfk-e.
 Cracuz-ez Viok-ap Madroy-t Romfá-be Conob-ta.
 Pragly-bo Dantzuf-bei Basilfoi-p Brusly-o Gibtau-s.
 Smik-dou Troy-en Jeruta-ts Alepis-tei Rhotoi-te Babit-fo.
 Athik-el Idil-doi Warsud-eb Alexib-if Helbu-p.
 Listei-bz Naplob-bu Messik-bau Carthti-by Nanfei-s.
 Ispte-on Agrek-eit Siamaf-ga Japto-bay Formdi-g.
 Astrop-lau Pekinoz-bap Gëobi-sou Spitpi-sou Archsó-fe.
 Bengda-oul Venfl-ad Caydou-il Lipsub-ad Hecsl-at.
 Ninto-fe Helba-ku Riccez-lou Bérmta-lou Jak-ky.
 Tercerip-el Madit-ed Ferrek-ak Barbu-la Quop-pu.

Lónla,id Ferrék,u-bei,dd Oxla,fs-b,ap Romfa,la-bé,toi.

TABLE X.

*Distance of Chief Cities, &c. from London,
in English Miles.*

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place there are two or three Letters added, which are to be supplied with a Cypher at the End; it being thought sufficient to give a round Number, instead of being too exact, especially in a Matter wherein the best Geographers themselves are not agreed; as,

[*Madreis*] MADRID distant from *London* 86 *sc.* 860 Miles. COPENHAGEN [*Cop/a*] distant about 61, *sc.* 610. GENEVA [*Genevos*] distant *os* 46, *sc.* 460 Miles; and so of the rest, only PARIS [*Pardel*] 225.

Note. That the Computations are made at the Rate of $69\frac{1}{2}$ Miles to a Degree, which is certainly nearest the Truth, and are therefore about one Part in seven more than in Mr. *Templeman's* Tables, who computes by Geometrical Miles, or 60 to a Degree.

Distances from London.

Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.	
PARIS [<i>Pardel</i>]	225	PRAGUE [<i>Praul</i>]	650
R-ome [<i>Roul</i>]	950	GIBRALTAR [<i>Gibrabs</i>]	1160
MADRID [<i>Madreiz</i>]	860	WARSAW [<i>Warsnu</i>]	950
VIENNA [<i>Vienke</i>]	820	STOCKHOLM [<i>Stoup</i>]	970
COPENHAGEN [<i>Cop/a</i>]	610	DANTZICK [<i>Dantziky</i>]	800
GENEVA [<i>Genevos</i>]	460	CONSTANTINOPLE	} 1600
MOSCOW [<i>Moscass</i>]	1660	[<i>Constasg</i>]	

Distances from Jerufalem.

BABYLON [Baboky]	480	DAMASCUS [Dam-	} 150
NAZARETH [Nazky]	80	buz]	
SAMARIA [Samol]	45	ANTIOCH [Antig]	300
From DAN to BEERSHEBA [Dan-a-béerdoz]			240

The Memorial Lines.

Pardel Roul Madreis Vienke Copfa Genevos.

Moscass Praul Gibrabs Warsnu Stoup Dantziky Constaſg.

Baboky Nazky Samol Dambuz Antig Dan-a-béerdoz.

T A B L E XI.

*The Proportion of the Kingdoms of Europe
to Great Britain, being the Unit.*

Moscovy	} 10 , 13	† DENMARK	} 1 , 46
[Moscaz , bi]		[Denmab , on]	
GERMANY	} 3 , 53	PORTUGAL [Por , ts]	} , 36
[Gert , ut]		SPANISH PROVIN-	
SWEDEN [Swi , ſs]	3 , 66	ces [Span - pr , ak]	} , 18
POLAND [Polt , in]	3 , 39	UNITED PROVIN-	
TURKEY [Turt , ak]	3 , 18	ces [Un - pr , ab]	} , 11
SPAIN [Spa , ka]	1 , 81	SWITZERLAND	
FRANCE [Fra , p]	1 , 7	[Switzer , boi]	} , 17
* ITALY [Itb , an]	1 , 19	BRITAIN	
			1 , 00

The Memorial Lines.

Moscaz , bi Gert , ut Swi , ſs Polt , in Fra , p Spa , ka Turt , ak.
Por , ts Span - pr , ak Un - pr , ab Switzer , boi Dénmab , on
Itb , an.

* With Sicily, Corſica and Sardinia.

† Including Norway and Iceland.

EXPLANATION.

[Gert,ut] Germany is to Great Britain as 3,53 to 1. i. e. three times as big, and a little above half as big, United Provinces [Un-pr,ab] as ,11 or very little above a tenth Part; and so of the rest.

Note. That a Degree is esteem'd equal to 60 GEOMETRICAL Miles, 15 GERMAN Miles, 25 Common FRENCH Leagues, 480 GREEK STADIA, 16 PERSIAN PARAFANGS, 12 (or according to some 8) ÆGYPTIAN SCHOENI.

Deg = Geomauz = Gerbu = Frel = Stadoky = Pers-parabáu = Schad.

TABLE XI.

Situation of Islands.

I. EUROPEAN Islands.

In the Nor-thern Ocean.	{	ICELAND West of Norway [Icenor]	
	{	Britain and Ireland.	
In the Baltick	{	ZEELAND	{ E. of Jutland [Fun-Zeeljut]
	{	FUNEN	
	{	MINORCA	{ East of } [MiMajorc
	{	MAJORCA	{ Valencia } Yvalenci]
	{	Y-vica	
	{	CORFICA	{ S. of Genoua [CoSardgen]
In the Mediter-ranean	{	SARDINIA	
	{	SICILY	South of Naples [Sicina]
	{	CANDIA	S. of the Archipelago [Candarchpel]
	{	CORFU	West of Canina [Corfcan]
	{	CEPHALONIA	W. { of the Morea { [Cepha
	{	ZANTE	W. { zant-
	{	CERIGO	S. { cemo]
	{	NEGROPONT	East of Livadia [Negliv]
			The

The Memorial Lines.

Icenor Fun-Zeeljut MiMajorc Yvalenci CoSardgen.
 Sicina Candarchpel Corfcen Cepha-zant-cemo Negliv.

II. ASIATIC K Islands.

In the Eastern Ocean.	{ JAPAN E. of North China [JapnorCb]	
	{ FORMOSA E. of South China [FormósouChin]	
	{ PHILIPPINE Isl. E. of the } [PhilipEastPen]	
	{ Eastern Peninsula }	
	{ LADRONE Isl. E. of the Philippine [Ladphi]	
	{ MOLUCCA Isl. E. of the } [MolucPEast]	
In the Mediterranean.	{ Eastern P-eninsula }	
	{ I. of the SOUND S. E. of } [SoundPEast]	
	{ the East. P-eninsula }	
	{ MALDIVES S. } of the Western } [Mal-Céy-	
In the Archi- pelago	{ CEYLON E. } P-eninsula } Pwest]	
	{ RHODES } S. of Natolia [Rhod-Cypnato]	
	{ CYPRUS }	
In the Archi- pelago	{ STALIMENE } W. of Nato-	
	{ METELIN } lia N. to S. }	
	{ SCIO } [StalMeSci-	
	{ SAMO } Sámnat	

The Chief of the MOLUCCA Isles are CELEBES or Macassar, GILOLO, CERAM, AMBOYNA.

The Chief of the PHILIPPINES are MANILLA and MINDANAO.

Isles of the SOUND, the chief are SUMATRA, BORNEO, and JAVA.

The Memorial Lines.

JapnorCb FormósouChin PhilipEastPen Ladphi Mo-
lucPEast.

Sound

Sound *P*East Mal-Céy *P*west Rhod-Cypnato StálMe
SciSamnat.

MOL = Cele-GilCér-Amb PHIL = ManMind SOUND
= Suma-Born Jav.

III. AFRICAN Islands.

In the <i>Æthio- pick O- cean</i>	{	MADAGASCAR or the Isle	}	[Madgasczang]
		of St. <i>Laurence</i> , E. of the		
		South Part of <i>Zanguebar</i>		
In the <i>Atlan- tick O- cean</i>	{	ZOCOTORA, at the East End	}	[Zocajan]
		of the Coast of <i>Ajan</i>		
		St. HELENS West of <i>Congo</i>		
In the <i>Atlan- tick O- cean</i>	{	Isles of Cape VERDE W. of	}	[Verdne]
		Negroland		
		CANARY Isles W. of <i>Bildulgerid</i>		
		MADERA Isles W. of <i>Barbary</i>		
In the <i>Mediterranean</i>	{	AZORE Isles W. of <i>Portugal</i>	}	[Azport]
		MALTA S. of <i>Sicily</i>		
		PHAROS at the Mouth of		
		the Port to <i>Alexandria</i>		[Pharalexan]

The Chief of the CANARY Isles are FERRO, TE-
NERIFFE, CANARY.

The Chief of the AZORES, TERCERA.

The Chief of the MADERA Isles, PORTO SANCTO
and MADERA.

The Memorial Lines.

Madgasczang Zocajan HelCongo Verdne Canárbild.

Madérbarb Azport ——— Maltfic Pharalexan.

CAN = Fero-TéneCan ; AZ = Terce ; MADERA =
PoSancMad.

IV. AME-

IV. *A M E R I C A N* Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND East of that Part of Canada call'd <i>Nova Scotia</i>	} [NewfnovScot]
CALIFORNIA West of New <i>Granada</i>	[Caligran]
CARIBBEE Isles East of the <i>Antilles</i>	[Caribant]
LUCAY Isles East of <i>F-lorida</i>	[LuF]
BERMUDAS or Sommers Isles East of <i>Carolina</i>	} [Bermcar]
ANTILLES Isles South of <i>Lucay</i> Isl.	[Antilluc]

The chief of the *Lucay* Islands are *Bahama*,
Lucayone, *New Providence*.

The Chief of the *CARIBBEE* Islands are *BARBADOES*
and the *Leeward* Isl. viz. *St. Christophers*, *ANTEGO*,
Tabago, &c.

The Chief of the *ANTILLE* Islands are *Cuba*, *JAMAICA*, *HISPANIOLA*, *Porto Rico*.

The Memorial Lines.

NewfnovScot *Caligran* *Caribant* *LuF* *Bermcar* *Antilluc*.

Luc = *Ba-lu-prov* ; *Cari* = *Barb Chr-Antêg* ; *Antill*
= *CuJam-hisp-ric*.

TABLE XIII.

The most Remarkable of the lesser British Isles.

ORKney	}	North of Scotland	[Ork-shetno-sc]
SHEtland			
HOLY Island		East of <i>Northumberland</i>	[Holynorth]
CANvey Isl.	}	near the Mouth of	{ <i>Essex</i> [Canvefs]
SHEPeY Isl.			
THANet Isl.			
		the <i>Thames</i> in	
			ANGLEsey

2

Anglesey West of <i>Caernarvonshire</i>	[Angcaern]
MAN West of <i>Lancashire</i>	[Manlan]
RAMsey over-against <i>St. Davids</i>	} [Ramdavi-pem]
Point in <i>Pembrokeshire</i>	
Wight (VEctis) S. of <i>Hampshire</i>	[VecS-ham]
GUERNsey } on the <i>Coast of Normandy</i>	[Guer-jerco-nor]
JERsey }	
Western Isl. (EBudæ) West of <i>Scotland</i>	[Ebwe-sc]

The Memorial Lines.

Ork-thetno-sc Holynorth Canvefs Shep-thanken & Ang-
caern.
Manlan Ramdavi-pem VecS-ham Guer-jerco-nor Eb-
we-sc.

TABLE XIV.

Antient EUROPE, ASIA, and
AFRICA.

I. Antient *EUROPE*, by Way of Accommoda-
tion to the present Divisions of it, may be divided
into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCANDINAVIA, FENINGIA,
Part of SARMATIA, CIMBRICA Cherfonefus, CODA-
nonia Insula.

2. *Middle*; Containing GERMANIA, the rest of
S-armatia, G-allia Transalpina or Celtogalatia,
RHOETIA, V-indelicia, NORICUM, Part of Pannonia,
D-acia.

3. *Southern*; Containing IBERIA, ITALIA, the rest of
P-annonia, ILLYRICUM, MOESIA, G-ræcia, THRACIA.

EUR=Scá -Fe Sarm Cimb -Cod; Ger-S G-Rhoe-
V-No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-Pill-MœG-Th.

II. ASIA

II. *ASIA Antiqua* may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCYTHIA Asiatica, SOGDiana; COLchis, IBERIA, ALBania.

2. *Middle*; Containing ASIA M-inor, ARMenia; SYRIA, MESopotamia, ASSYRIA, MEDIA, HYrcania, BACTriana, ARACHosia; BABYlonia, SUSiana, PARTHia, ARIA, DRANGiana; PERSis, CARAMania, GEDROsia, N-orth Part of INDia, SERica, SINæ.

3. *Southern*; Containing ARABia, the two P-eninsula's of INDia.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Asm-Arm Sy-mès-
aff-med-hy -BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car -Gedro N.Ind -Se
Sin; Ar -P-Ind.

III. *AFRICA* was anciently divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing MAURITANIA T-ingitania and CAESariensis. NUMIDia, AFRica propria, LIBYA (comprehending CYREnaica and MARMarica) E-gypt; GAETuli, GARAmantes, NASamones, PSYlli.

2. *Middle*; Containing LIBYA deserta, or interior, comprehending the ATLANTES, PHAURufii, NIGritæ, NUBii, ÆTHiopia.

3. *Southern*; Containing the LEUCAETHiopes, E-REMBi or Troglodytæ, BLEMMyes.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Afp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E;
GætGara -NasPfyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth -Erem
Blem.

TABLE XV.

*Antient ITALY and GREECE, ASIA Minor,
SYRIA and PALESTINE.*

I. Antient *ITALY* may be distinguish'd into two general Parts ; *Gallia Cisalpina* to the North, and *Italy*, primarily so call'd, to the South.

The several People of *Gallia Cisalpina* were these :

* *LIGURES*, *TAURINI*, *SEGUSIANI*, *SALASSI*, *LEPONTII*, *EUGANEI*, *RHAETI*, *CARNI*, *ISTRI*, *VENETI* ; (South of the P-o these) *A-nanes*, *BOII*, *LINGONES*, *SE-NONES* ; North of the Po these, *LIBICI*, *LAEVI*, *IN-subres*, *OROBII*, *CENOMANI*.

Italia, primarily so call'd, or the South Parts of *Old Italy*, comprehended these following Countries and People :

† *ETRURIA*, or *Tyrrhenia*, *SABINI*, *LATium*, *CAM-pania*, *PICENTINI*, *G-ræcia magna* ; ‡ *Umbria*, *PICE-num*, *V-estini*, *MARUCINI*, *FRENTANI*, *APULIA* ; || *MAR-si*, *PELIGNI*, *SAMNIUM*, *HIRPINI*.

CIS = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P)
A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-læv-Ins-óro-cen ———

IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap
Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

II. Antient *GREECE* was usually divided into five general Parts, viz. *MACEDONIA*, *THESSALIA*, *E-PIRUS*,

* Lying in Order along the *Alps*.

† Lying in Order on the *Mare Inferum*.

‡ Lying in Order on the *Mare Superum*.

|| In the Inland Parts.

PIRUS, HELLAS or *Græcia* properly so call'd, and PELOPONNESUS.

GRAE=MáTh Epir-HelPel ———

1. PELOPONNESUS was divided into six Parts or Regions, viz. * ACHAIA, ELIS, MESSENIA, LACONIA, ARGIA or ARGOLIS, † ARCADIA.

——PELOP=Ach-Eli-Méss-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

2. EPIRUS contain'd these People and Countries; viz. CHAONES, DRYOPES, THESPROTII, CASSIOPÆI, AMPHILOCHI, ALMENE, MOLOSSI, ACARNANIA.

EP = Chao-Dry Thesprot-Cass-Amphiloc Al-Mol Acarnan.

3. HELLAS, or GRAECIA PROPRIA (call'd also *Achaia*) was divided into eight Parts, viz. DORIS, LOCRISS, EPICNEMIDIA, ÆTOLIA, LOCRISS OZOLÆA, PHOCIS, BOEOTIA, MEGARIS, ATTICA.

GRAE-PROPRI = Dó-Loceps Æto-Locróss-pho-bœ meg-att.

4. THESSALIA contain'd these several Parts, viz. PELASGIOTIS, ESTIOTIS, THESSALIOTIS, PTHIOTIS, M-agnesia.

THESS = PelasEstThéss-Pthi-M ———

5. Some of the more remarkable People and Countries of MACEDONIA, were TAULANTII, PAEONES, MYGDONIA, ÆMATHIA, AMPHAXITIS, PIERIA.

——MACE=Taul-Pæo-mygd-æmath-AmphPi.

* Lying in Order on the *Ionian*, *Ægean* and *Cretan* Sea.
† In the Inland.

84 MEMORIA TECHNICA.

Asia *m-inor* comprehended Asia *p-ropria*, BITHY-
nia, PONTUS, GALATIA, * CAPPADOCIA; — LYCIA,
PAMPHYLIA, CILICIA.

Asm = Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

Asia *p-ropria* contain'd PHRYGIA *minor*, MYRIA
minor, MYRIA *m-ajor*, ÆOLIS, IONIA, LYDIA, PHRY-
gia *major*, CARIA, DORIS.

Asp = Phrygimin-MysimiM Æol-Ioni-Lyd-phryma
CarDo.

GALATIA comprehended PONTUS GALATICUS, PA-
PHLAGONIA, GALATIA *p-ropria*, Isauria, and Part of
Pisidia, the other Part of which, with the Regions of
Carbalia, was contain'd in *Pamphylia*.

———— Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYRIA was divided into four Parts, SYRIA *p-ropria*,
PHOENICIA, COELOSYRIA, PALESTINA.

PALESTINE was distinguish'd into GALILÆA, SA-
MARIA, JUDÆA, PERÆA or *Judæa* beyond *Jordan*,
IDUMÆA.

SYR = SyrpPhœn-CoeloPal. PAL = GalSama Judæ-
Per Idum.

TABLE XVI.

Antient GALLIA, GERMANIA, IBERIA,
BRITANNIA.

1. GALLIA was divided by *Augustus* into four Parts
or Provinces, viz. Gallia BELGICA, Gallia CELTICA
or *Lugdunensis*, Gallia AQUITANICA, and Gallia NAR-
BONENSIS. [Gall = BelCeltAquiNarb]

2. The

* Among the several Regions of *Cappadocia* was *Lycaonia*.

2. The Inhabitants of ancient GERMANY were comprehended under four general Denominations, viz. INGÆVONES, VANDALI, ISTÆVONES, HERMIONES [GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her]

3. IBERIA, or ancient Spain, was distinguish'd into three general Parts, viz. TARRACONENSIS, LUSITANICA, BÆTICA [IBERI = TarLuB]

4. BRITANNIA, according to the last Division by the Romans, was distinguish'd into five Parts, viz. VALENCIA, MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS, BRITANNIA SECUNDA, FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS, BRITANNIA PRIMA [BRIT = Val Max Britse-Fla Britprim]

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-Her
I = TarLuB.

——— BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim.

The Memorial Lines for all the Ancient Geography.

EUR = Scá-Fe Sarm Cimb-Cod ; Ger-S G-Rhæ-V-
No-Pa-D ; Ib-Ita-Pill-MœG-Th.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb ; Asm-Arm Sy-mes-
aſſ-med-hy-BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car-Gedro N.Ind -Se
Sin ; Ar -P-Ind.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Aſp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E ;
GætGara-NasPfyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth ; Léucæth-Erem
Blem.

CIS = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P)
A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib læv-Ins-óro cen———

IT = Etru-Sab-La-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap-
Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

GRAE = MaTh Epir-HelPel. PELOP = Ach-Eli-
Méſs-Lac Ar-Arcad.

EP = Chao-Dry Theſprot-Caſſ-Amphiloc Al-Mol-
Acarnan.

GRAE-

GRAE-PROPRI = Dó-Locep Æto-Lochróz-pho-bœ
meg-att.

THESS = PelasEstThéss · Pthi-M. MACE = Taul-
Pæo-mygd-æmath - AmphPi.

ASM = Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

ASP = Phrygimin-MyfimiM Æol Ioni-Lyd-phryma
CarDo.

———— Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYR = SyrpPhœn-CoeloPal. PAL = GalSamaJudæ-
PerIdum.

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-
Her I = TarLuB.

———— BRIT = Val-Max Britse-Fla Britprim.

T A B L E X V I I .

Remarkable Places in Ancient Geography.

ABDERA in *Thracia*

BERYTUS in *Phœnicia*

HELICON in *Phocis*

HALICARNASSUS in *Doris*
in *A-sia minor*

CHERONÆA in *Bœotia*

CANNÆ in *Peucetia*

ARBELA in *Affyria*

GRANICUS R. of *Phrygia*

MAEANDER Riv. of *Lydia*

TAGUS Riv. of *Lusitania*

ISFUS Promont. of *Cilicia*

PATMOS one of the *Spo-*
rades Islands

OLYMPIA in *Elis*

PYLUS in *Messene*

MARATHON in *Attica*

DELPHOS in *Phocis*

SAMOSATA in *Comagene*

DYRRACHIUM in *Mace-*
donia

THESSALONICA in *Am-*
phaxitis

NICOMEDIA in *Bithynia*

NYSSA in *Megaris*

ACROCERAUNIA M. in *E-*
pirus

CITHÆRON M. in *Bœotia*

HYMETTUS M. in *Attica*

ATHO M. in *Macedonia*

OLYMPUS } M. in *Thes-*
PELION } *salia*
O-fla }

MANTINEA in *Arcadia*

EPIDAUROS in *Laconia*

PELLA in *Æmathia* =
ACTIUM

ACTIUM	} in <i>Acarmania</i>	COMAGENE, a Region of
AMBRACIA		S-yria propria
SMYRNA	} in <i>Ionia</i>	DODONE a Town of the
EPHEBUS		<i>Molossi</i>
PERGAMUS in <i>Mysia</i>		SPARTA in <i>Laconia</i>
LAODICEA in <i>Caria</i>		ANTIOCHIA in <i>Pisidia</i>
SARDIS	} in <i>Lydia</i>	ANTIUM of the <i>Volsci</i>
THYATIRA		AMYCLÆ in <i>Laconia</i>
PHILADELPHIA		ARIMINUM in <i>Umbria</i>
SARDICA in <i>Thracia</i>		CORINTH } in <i>Achaia</i>
CHALCEDON in <i>Bithynia</i>		CENCHRÆE }
CIRTUM in <i>Numidia</i>		ELEUSIS in <i>Megaris</i>
ILLIBERIS in <i>Hisp. Bætica</i>		ACERRÆ in <i>Campania</i>
ANCEYRA in <i>Galatia</i>		CHALCIS in <i>Ætolia</i>
GANGRA in <i>Paphlagonia</i>		CORFINIUM } of the <i>Pe-</i>
SIRMIMUM in <i>Pannonia</i>		SULMO } ligni
NEOCAESAREA in <i>Cappadocia</i>		MEMPHIS in <i>Inferior E-</i>
PHARSALIA in <i>Thessalia</i>		gypt
* PHILIPPI in <i>Thracia</i>		THEBAIS in <i>Super. E-gypt</i>
LEUCTRA in <i>Bœotia</i>		MYCENÆ in <i>Argia</i>
CLUSIUM in <i>Etruria</i>		PATARA in <i>Lycia</i>
BAIÆ in <i>Campania</i>		CHALYBES a People of
TUSCULUM in <i>Latium</i>		<i>Galatia</i>
AQUILEIA of the <i>Carni</i>		NEMEA in <i>Argia</i>
EDESSA in <i>Mesopotamia</i>		ADRAMYTTIUM in <i>Mysia</i>
RHEGIUM in <i>Calabria</i>		CNIDUS in <i>Doris</i> in <i>Asia</i>
TOMI in <i>Mæsia</i>		MEDIOLANUM of the <i>In-</i>
DAMASCUS in <i>Cœle S-yria</i>		subres
COLOSSÆ in <i>Phrygia</i>		SYRACUSÆ in <i>Sicily</i>
SAGUNTUS in <i>Hisp. Tar-</i>		PATAVIA of the <i>Veneti</i>
raconensis		ILIUM in <i>Phrygia minor</i>
BRUNDISIUM in <i>Cal-</i>		CARBALIA in <i>Pamphylia</i>
abria		LYCAONIA in <i>Cappadocia</i>
		CYZICUM in <i>Mysia</i>
		CUMA

* Why *Philippi* is said to be in *Macedonia*, Act. xvi. 12.
Vid. *Wells Geog.* Cap. 15.

Cuma in <i>Æolis</i>	Mutina of the <i>Boii</i>
Pisidia part in <i>Pamphylia</i> , part in <i>G-alatia</i>	Ravenna in <i>Umbria</i>
Cures of the <i>Sabini</i>	Calabri } in <i>Messapia</i>
Lavinium in <i>Latium</i>	Salentini } in <i>Latium</i>
Ardea of the <i>Rutuli</i>	Volsci } N-ovum
Portus LIBURNUS in <i>E-</i> <i>truria</i>	Ausones } in <i>Arabia</i>
Tegæa in <i>Arcadia</i>	Sabæi } Felix
Lucani } in <i>Oenotria</i>	Saraceni } in <i>Arabia</i>
Brutii } in <i>Oenotria</i>	Nabathæi in <i>Arabia</i>
Oenotria part of <i>Græcia</i>	Petræa
M-agna	Nomades } in <i>Arabia</i>
Messapia part of <i>Græcia</i>	Scenitæ } Deserta
M-agna	Tyre } in <i>Phœnicia</i>
Daunia } Parts of <i>A-</i>	Sidon } in <i>Phœnicia</i>
Peucetia } pulia	Hippo in <i>Numidia</i>
Æqui } in <i>Latium nov.</i>	Palmyra in <i>Cæle S-ryria</i>
Herni }	Nola in <i>Campania</i>
	Tarentum of the <i>Sal-</i> <i>lentini</i>

The Memorial Lines.

Abderthra Beryphæn Helicoph Halicárdor-A Cherbæ.

Canpeucet Arbass Granph Mælydi Táglusit Iscil.

Patsporad Olymelis Pylmes Marathattica Delpho.

Samósacom Dyrrmac Theffalamphax Nicbithy Nyffmeg.

Acrócepir Cithbæ Hymat Athmac Ol-pel-Othessal.

Mantarc Epidaulac Pellæmath Aæt-amacarnan.

Smyrn-ephion Pergmys Laodcar Sard-thya-phillyd.

Sardthraci ChalB Cirtnum Illibhis-bæet Ancgala Gang-
paph.

Sirmpa Neocæscap Pharstheffa Philipthraci Leucbæ.

Clusetru Baicampa Tusclat Aquileicar Edeffmes.

Rhegcalabri Tomces Damcæl-S Colóssphrygi Sagtar.

Brundcala ComS Dodmol Spartlac Antôchpifid Antvols.

Amyclac Arimumb Cori-cenchrach Eleusmeg Acerr-
camp.

Chalcæt

Chalcæt Corfinipel Sulmpel Memphinfer E ThebsûpE.
 Mycenarg Patalyc Chalygal Nemarg Adrymitmys.
 Cnidor A Mediولين Syracusefici Patvenet Ilphryn.
 Carbálipamph Lycacap Cyzimys Cumæoli PispamG.
 Cursab Lavinilat Ardrut Liburnetru Tegarc.
 Luc-Brutoeuot OenogræM MessapgræM Dauni-
 Peucetap.
 Æqu-hernlaN Mutiboi Ravnumb Cala-Salme Vol-
 AuslaN.
 Sab-Saracenára-fel Nabathpet Nom-Scenarab-des.
 Tyr-Sidphæn Hipponum PalmCoelS Nolcampa Tarent-
 sal.

TABLE XVIII.

The Correspondence of Ancient and Present Geography.

REGIONS and PROVINCES.

Ancient.	Present.	Ancient.	Present.
SARMATIA [Sarmpo- ta-mu-L]	{ Poland Great Tartary South Part of Muscovy L-ivonia	SCANDINAVIA or B-altia	{ Norway and Part of Sweden
CIMBRICA Cher- fonesus	{ Jutland	SCYTHIA Af. and SOGDIANA	{ Great T-artary
* Insula CODA- NONIA	{ Zeeland	ACHAIA or Hellas	{ Livadia
		EPIRUS	Canina
		THESSALY	Janna

* Zeeland, Funen, and the adjoining Isles had the com-
 mon Name of *Insulæ Æmodes*, and were esteemed Isles of
 ancient Germany, being inhabited by the *Teutoni*, call'd also
Codani.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
MOESIA sup.	Servia	AFRICA	{ Tripoli and
MOESIA inf.	Bulgaria	proper	{ Tunis
PELOPONNESUS	Morea	MAURITANIA	{ Fez and
THRACIA	Romania		{ Morocco
PANNONIA	Hungary	LIBYA pr.	Barca
	{ Moldavia	NUMIDIA	Algiers
DACIA	{ Walachia	LIBYA DE-	{ Zara
	{ Transilv.	serta	
LIBURNIA	Croatia	NIGRITÆ	Negroland
ILLYRICUM	{ Croatia	TAURICA	{ The Penin-
	{ Dalmatia	CHERSON-	{ fula of little
NORICUM	{ Bavaria	nesus	{ Tartary
	{ Austria	GARAMAN-	{ the Desarts
VINDILICIA	{ Swabia	tes	{ of Zara
	{ Bavaria	NUMIDIA nova	Bildulgerid
	{ Grisons	SOGDIANA	{ Zagatay or
RHAETIA	{ Tyrol and		{ Usbeck
	pa. of Italy	IBERIA	Spain
HELVETII	Switzerland	CANTABRIA	Biscay
ALLOBROGES	Savoy	ALBION	Britain
COLCHIS	Mengrelia	LIGURES	Genoua
IBERIA	{ Georgia	ARMENIA maj.	Turcomania
ALBANIA		ARMENIA min.	Aladulia
GAETULIA	Bildulgerid	MESOPOTAMIA	Diarbeck

The Memorial Lines.

Sarm-po-ta-mu-L Cimbjut Codanzeel Sca-Bswe-no
 Scyth-fog-T.
 Achlivad Epican Thesjan Mœsfēr-B Pelomor Throm.
 Panbung Dacimol-wa-T Liburcro Illyricro-dal.
 Norbavar-aus Vindswa-B Rhætgrîf-tyr-it Helvswit
 Allóbsav.
 Colchmeng Iber-albgeor Gætulbild Africatrip-tun.
 Maufez-

Maufez-mor Libybarc Numidalg Lib-deszara Nigneg.
 Taur-cherstart Garazar Numi-novbil Sogdzagat
 Ibspa.
 Cantabis & Albbrit Ligugen Armturc-ala Mespdi.

TABLE XIX.

Seas, Straits, Gulfs, Islands, Rivers, Towns.

Ancient.

Present.

Mare Hyrcanum, or	}	Sea of Sala or Bacchu
CASPIUM		
Pontus Euxinus		Black or Euxine Sea
Ægean Sea		Archipelago
PROPONTIS		Sea of Marmora
Palus MAEOTIS		Sea of Zabacche
FRETUM GADITANUM		Strait of Gibraltar
Bosphorus CIMMERIUS		Strait of Caffa
Bosphorus THRACICUS		Strait of Constantinople
HELLESPONT		Strait of the Dardanells
SINUS ADRIATICUS		Gulf of Venice
SINUS SALAMINIUS		Gulf of Engia
SINUS GANGETICUS		Bay of Bengal
SINUS PERSICUS		Gulf of Balsora
SINUS CORINTHIACUS		Gulf of Lepanto
SINUS ARABICUS		Red Sea
FRETUM SICULUM		Straits of Messina
SINUS AMBRACICUS		Gulf of Larta
Mare LIGUSTICUM		Sea of Genoua
SINUS MAGNUS		Bay of Siam
Mare TYRRHENUM		Sea of Tuscany

Islands, Rivers and Towns.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
THULE	Iceland	M. VESU-	} Soma
EBUSUS	Yvica	vius	
BALEARES	{ Majorca	Lacus TRA-	} Lake of
	{ Minorca	simenus	
Isl. ÆOLIÆ	Lipari Isl.	RUBICON fl.	Fiumecino
I. FORTUNATÆ	Canary Isl.	PADUS or E-	} Po
* HESPERIDES	I. C. Verde	RIDANUS	
TAPROBANA	Ceylon		
COS	Lango	ISTER	Danube
CRETE	Candie	BAETIS	{ Guadal-
CASSITERIDES	Silly Isl.		quiver
EUBŒA vel	} Negropont	TANAIS	Don
CHALCIS		RHA	Volga
ITHACA	Ile di Compare	BORYSTHENES	Niceper
ÆGINA	Engia		
CERNE	† Madagascar	ARGENTORA-	} Strasburge
LEUCAS	S. Maura	tum	
LESBUS	Metelin	NOGUNTIIUM	Mentz
PATMOS	Palmosa	COLOGNIA AL-	} Geneva
DIOSCORIDES	Zocotora	lobrogum	
LEMNOS	Stalimene	ROTHOMAGIA	Roan
GADES	Cadiz	TIGURUM	Zurich
CYRNUS	Corfica	SAGUNTUS	Morvedro
SALAMIS	Celuri	CALPE	Gibraltar
CARPATHUS	Scarpanto	COLOGNIA A-	} Cologne
TRINACRIA	Sicily	GRIPPINA	
CYTHERON	Cerigo	LUGDUNUM	Lyons
M. ÆTNA	Gibel	LUGDUNUM	} Leyden
		B-atavorum	

The

* Call'd also Gorgades.

† Madagascar is supposed by some to be the Menuthias of the Ancients.

The Memorial Lines.

*Caspsala-bach Euxblack Ægarch Propmármo Mæotzab.
Fret-gádigib Cimmcaff Thraciconst Helléspdar A-
dratven.*

*Sin-salameng Ganbeng Persbals Si-corínthlep Arábred-S.
Fret-ficumess Amblart Ligugen Sin-mag sia Tyrrtusc.*

*Thulice Ebusyv Balema-M Æolípari Fortcan.
Hespverd Taprobceyl Coslang Cretcandi Cassitfill.
Chalc-eubneg Ithacomp Ægineng Cernmada Leucmau.
Lesbmetelin Patpalm Dioscórzoc Lemstali Gadcad.
Cyrncorsic Salacol Carpscarp Trinacsici Cythcer.
Ætnagi Vesuvsom Trasiper Rubifium Pad-Eridpo.
Istdanu Bætguadal Tanadon Rhawolga Borystniep.
Argentstras Mogmentz Col-allgen Róthoróa Tigzur.
Sagmorved Calpgib Col-agripcol Luglyo Lug-BLeyd.*

N. B. It was thought needless to give more Examples, especially of such as have any Likeness or Affinity in their Names ; as *Tagus* Taio, *Sequanus* Seyne, *Rhenus* Rhine, *Garumna* Garonne, *Zacynthus* Zante, *Melita* Malta, &c.

GEOGRAPHIA SACRA.

T A B L E . XX.

The Plantation of the Earth after the Flood.

And First, The several Countries mentioned in Holy Scripture, and denominated from some of the Posterity of *S H E M*, viz.

OPHIR, conjectured to be Part of the *East Indies*, viz. *Aurea Chersonesus* of the Ancients [*Ophchers*]
Havilah,

HAVILAH, Part of *Susiana* and *Caramania* [*Havisus-car*]

ELAM, Part of *Susiana* and *Persis* [*Elasus-pers*]

ASSHUR, or *Affyria* properly so call'd, into which *Nimrod* is said to come and build *Nineveh*, &c. [*Asthur*]

ARAM, Part of *Syria* and *Mesopotamia* [*Aramsy-mes*]

Land of *Uz*, *Judæa peræa*, and the adjoining Parts of *ARABIA deserta* and *Petræa*. [*Uzjúp-arad*]

LUD, or *Lydia*, in *Asia minor* [*Ludlyd*]

Ophchers *Havisus-car* *Elasus-pers* *Aramsy-mes* *Asthur*.
Uzjúp-arad *Ludlyd*———

Countries mention'd in the Scripture, and denominated from the Posterity of *JAPHET*, (eldest Son of *Noah*) whose Family is supposed to have peopled, besides a considerable Part of *Asia*, all *Europe*.

MADAI, call'd by Heathen Writers *Media* [*Mad*]

GOMER, thought to be *Albania*, on the *Euxine Sea* [*Gomeralb*]

TOGARMAH, *Cappadocia* [*Togacap*]

ASHKENAZ, *Phrygia* [*Ashkeph*]

TUBAL, *Iberia* in *Asia* [*Tubiberi*]

MESHECH, the Country lying about the Montes *Moschici*, between *Colchis* and *Armenia major*. [*Meshéchmosch*]

MAGOG, the Parts of *Scythia* adjoining to the Plantations of *Meshech*, *Tubal* and *Gomer* [*Magscythimesb*]

JAVAN, ancient *Greece* [*Javgree*]

ELISHAH, or the Isles of *Elisba*, the Isles of the *Archipelago* [*Elísharch*]

KITTIM understood of *Italy*, *Dan. xi. 30.* and of *Macedonia* in the Book of *Maccabees* [*Kittita*]

TARSHISH, by *Josephus* understood to be *Cilicia*,
by others Old Spain, by others Carthage [Tarsheil]

Mad Gomeralb Togacap Ashkeph Tubibéri Meshéch-
mosch.

Magscythi-mesh Javgree Elsharch Kittita Tarsheil.

Countries mentioned in Scripture, denominated
from the Posterity of *HAM* (youngest Son of *Noah*)
whose Family peopled *Africa*, with the adjoining Parts
of *Asia*.

Land of CUSH, (commonly render'd *Æthiopia*) un-
der which Name seems to have been contain'd most
of Arabia, distinguished into several Parts, denomi-
nated from the Posterity of Cush, as,

SHEBA, *Arabia Felix* [Shebara-F]

HAVILAH, Part of *Arabia deserta*, next to
Babylonia [Havara-d]

RAAMATH and DEDAN, Parts on the *Persian*
Gulf [Ra-dédpe-gu]

MIZRAIM, or *Ægypt* [MizrÆ]

LUB or Lybim, that is, *Libya* properly so called
[Lub]

PHUT, the more remote Parts of *Libya* largely
taken [Phutlib]

Land of CANAAN lying between the River *Jordan*
and the *Mediterranean* [Canajor-M]

Land of HAMATH, North Part of *Phœnicia*, and
adjoining Parts of *Syria propria* [Hamathphœn-S]

ARVAD, or Arpad, or the Isle Aradus, lying over-
against *Hamath* [Arvhama]

Land of the PHILISTINES, *Palestine* proper [Philpal]

Cushæthiop [Shebara-F Havara-d Ra-dédpe-gu]

MizrÆ.

Lub Phutlib Canajor-M Hamathphœn-S Arvhama
Philpal.

TABLE XXI.

Division of the Holy Land.

The Kingdom of *JUDAH* contained the Tribes of Judah and B-enjamin [Ju-B]

The Kingdom of *ISRAEL* contained the Tribes of

A-sher, NEphtali, Zebulon, Issachar, Half of MANasseh, DAN, } West of Jordan
E-phraim, Simeon

REUBen, G-ad, the other Half } East of Jordan
of M-anasseh

The seven Nations were the Canaanites, the GIRGashites, the HITTites, the Hivites, the AMORites, the JEBusites, and the P-erizzites.

ISR = A-NeZe -M IssMa -G Dan-E -Réub Si:
Ca-Girg-hit-hiv Am-Je-P.

The Division of the Holy Land in the New Testament, compar'd with the Divisions thereof among the Twelve Tribes in the Old Testament.

GALLilee contain'd A-sher, NEphtali, Z-abulon, and Issachar [GALL = A-NeZIss]

SAMaria contain'd EPHraim, with the Half of MANasseh [SAM = ManEph]

JUDæa contain'd DAN, Parts of Simeon and Judah with B-enjamin [JU = Dan Si- Ju-B]

IDUMæa contain'd the South Parts of Simeon and J-udah, and some Part of the Land of E-dom [ID = Si-J E]

PERæa contain'd R-euben, GAd, and the other Half of M-anasseh [PER = MGaR]

GALL = A-NeZIss. SAM = ManEph. JU = Dan Si- Ju-B. ID = Si-J E. PER = MGaR.

The

The Land of EDOM bordered on the South of *Judæa* [EdómSjud]

The Land of the Moabites lay on the N. E. of *Edom* [MóaNEd]

The Land of the Ammonites lay on the N. E. of *Moab* [AmNEmoab]

The Ishmaelites, MAdianites, and Amalekites, liv'd promiscuously together, and therefore seem to be denoted by the common Name of the Mingled People, or *Arabians*, from מִשְׁכִּית *miscuit*, from whence the Greek Appellation of Ἀραβ, or Ἀραβες. [Ish-mad-amarab]

EdómSjud MóaNEd AmNEmoab Ish-mad-amarab.

TABLE XXII.

The most remarkable Rivers, with the Places where they rise, and the Seas into which they fall.

In EUROPE.

The *WOLGA*, the greatest River in *Europe*, rises in *Moscovy*, and falls into the *Caspian Sea* [Wolmo-ca]

The *DANUBE* rises in *Swabia*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea* [DanSwab-eux]

The *RHINE* rises in the Country of the *Grisons*, and falls into the *German Ocean* [Rhingrif-gerO]

The *VISTULA*, or *Weyffel*, rises in *Poland*, and falls into the *Baltick* [Vistpo-ba]

The *NIEPER* rises in *Poland*, and falls into the *Euxine Sea* [NieP-eux]

The *DWINA* rises in *Moscovy*, and falls into the *Gulf of the Northern Ocean*, call'd the *White Sea* [Dwinmo-whi]

The

The T A I O in *Spain*, falls into the *Atlantick Ocean*
[Taisp-atl-oc]

The IBERUS, or *Ebro*, in *Spain* } fall into the
The RHODANUS, or *Rhosne*, in } *Mediterranean*
France [Ib-Rhodmed]

The ELBE in *Germany* falls into the *German Ocean*
[Elbger-oc]

The ODER in *Germany* falls into the *Baltick*
[Odbalt]

In A S I A.

T-igris and EUPHRATES rise in *Armenia major*, and
having join'd Streams on the South East of *Mesopotamia*,
fall into the *Sinus Persicus* [T-Eupharm-fiP]

JORDAN rising in the Border of *Nephtali*, and passing
through the Lake of *Gennesaret*, falls into the *Salt Sea*
[Jordneph-salt]

GANGES in *India* falls into the Bay of *Bengal* [Gán-I-beng]

In A F R I C A.

The NILE, running through the Middle of *Egypt*,
falls into the *Mediterranean* [Nilmedi]

The NIGER runs through *Negroland* into the *Atlantick Ocean*
[Nigat]

The Memorial Lines.

Wolmo-ca Danswab-eux Rhingris gerO Vistpo-ba Nie-
P-eux.

Dwinmo-whi Taisp-atl-oc Ib-Rhodmed Elbger-oc Od-
balt.

T-Eupharm-fiP Gán-I-beng Jordneph-salt Nilmedi
Nigat.



ASTRONOMICA.



S E C T. IV.

*The Application of this Art to Astronomy
and Chronology.*



THE *Technical* Endings affixed to the Beginnings of the Names of the Planets represent the Number of Miles of their Diameters, Distances, Magnitudes, &c. according to the general Key. Where the Beginning of the Word is *Technical*, it is composed of the Syllables or Letters distinguish'd in the Tables by Small Capitals.

TABLE I.

The D-iameters, &c. of the Planets in English Miles, according to Dr. Derham's Astro-theology.

	<i>Engl. Miles.</i>
Luna [LuDdapu]	2175
MERCURY [MercúDepok]	2748
MARS [MarDokpu]	4875
VENUS [VeDoneip]	4987
TERRÆ DIAM. [TerDiapoufoi,k]	7967,8
SATURN [SaDní-ola]	93,451
JUPITER [JuDaty-sli]	130,653
SOLIS DIAM. [SolDiked-áfei]	822,148

The D-iameters of their ORBITS.

SATURN [D-orb-Sátasob-les-teis]	1641.526,386
JUPITER [JuRBkoúl-atoth]	895.134,000
MARS [MaRBese-deid-naz]	262.282,910
TERRA [D-orb-Terboid-áze-poul]	172.102,795
MERCURY [MeRBSau-sebth]	66.621,000
VENUS [VeRBbef-okoí-baf]	124.487,114
LUNA [Dorb-lunopóu-nyl]	479,905
SATURNI ANNULI DIAM. or the Diameter of Saturn's Ring [Sat-anu-didáz-daul]	210,265
—Ejusdem LATITUDO, or the Breadth of Saturn's Ring [—latidóu-eg]	
TERRÆ SUPERFICIES, or the su- perficial Content of the Earth [Ter-superann-fof-ezau]	199.444,206
—Ejusdem DIAMETER [Dia- poujai,k]	
—Ejusdem	7967,8

—— Ejuſdem Orbitæ PERimeter } [Permufy-ſkau-del]	<i>Eng. Miles.</i> 540.686,225
--	--

The Magnitudes or Solid Contents in Cubick Miles of the larger Planets.

MAGNITUDO	<i>Cubick Miles.</i>
TERRÆ [Ter-magnitéſo-klaum]	264,856.000,000
SOLIS [Mag-fóliſeóúz-noia-mil-mil] }	290,971.000,000.000,000
JOVIS [Mag-jovnez-záb-ezym] }	920.011,200.000,000
SATURNI [Sat-magnit-oép-dak & izym] }	427.218,300.000,000

The Ambit or Circumference

	<i>English Miles.</i>
JOVIS [Am-jovisi póú-zot]	379,043
T-erræ [Am-Tel-yib]	25,031
SOLIS [Am-ſole-leid-koit]	2.582,873

The Memorial Lines.

LuDdapu MercúDepok MarDokpu TerDiapouſoi,k.
 JuDaty-ſli VeDoneip SaDní-ola SolDiked-áfei.
 D-orb-Sátasob-les-teis JuRBkoúl-atoth MaRBefe-deid-naz.
 D-orb-Terboid-áze-poul MeRBſau-ſebth VeRBbef-okoí-baf.
 Sat-anu-didáz-daul—latidóu-eg D-orb-lunopóu-nyl.
 Ter-ſuperann-fof-ezau—diapouſoi,k—Permufy-ſkaudel.
 Ter-magnitéſo-klaum Mag-fóliſ-ëóúz-noia-mil-mil.
 Mag-Jovnez-záb-ezym Sat-magnit-oép-dak & izym.
 Am jovisi póú-zot Am-Tel-yib Am-ſole-leid-koit.

TABLE II.

*The Diameters, &c. of the Planets, according to Mr. Whiston *.*

Luna [LuDdedi]	2223	} Engl. Miles of 5000 Paris Feet.
MERCURY [MércúDepap]	2717	
MARS [MarDekbau]	2816	
TERRA [Ter-Diakéze]	8202	
Jupiter [JuDle-led]	52,522	
VENUS [VeDonob]	4941	
SATURN [SaDot-nel]	43,925	
SOL [Sol-Difouf-ázy]	294,100	

2. † Their Distances from the Sun.

	English Miles.
SATURN [Distat-Satlái-lozth]	513.540,000
MARS [Dist-Marke-dodth]	82.242,000
MERCURY [Dist-Merez-ouletb]	20.952,000
JUPITER [Dist-Jupideiz-uketh]	280.582,000
TERRA [Dis-Terlom]	54.000,000
VENUS [Dist-Vetou-znauth]	39.096,000

3. The

* Theory of the Earth, p. 31, &c.

† The Distances of the Planets from the Sun, according to Dr. Derham, are as follow:

SATURN [Dist-Satkez-paut-ani]	820.763,193
MARS [Dist-Marbib-bob-olu]	131.141,455
MERCURY [Dist-Merit-ibz-ug]	33.310,500
JUPITER [Dis-Jupifop-usoith]	447.567,000
TERRA [Dis-Terkau-zub-touk]	86.051,398
VENUS [Dist-Vese-dot-lup]	62.243,557

3. *The QUANTITY of Matter in the Heavenly Bodies is in the Proportions following.*

TERRA [Quan-tera]	00001
LUNA [Quan-Lun, <i>res</i>]	00000 $\frac{1}{26}$
JUPITER [Quan-Jupsy]	00060
SATURN [Quan-Saturek, <i>ro</i>]	00028 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOL [Quan-Solisau-sny]	66,690

4. *The Weight (Pondus) of Bodies on the Surface of*

SATURN [Pon-Sáturnts]	536
LUNA [P-Lunfiz]	630
Jupiter [Pon-Jukzo, <i>re</i>]	804 $\frac{1}{2}$
TERRA Pon-Teraduk, <i>re</i>]	1258 $\frac{1}{2}$
SOL [Pon-Solazth]	10,000

5. *The DENSITIES of the same.*

SOL [Dén-Solag]	100
LUNA [Den-Lunaig]	700
TERRA [Den-Terteip]	387
SATURN [Den-Sasy]	60
Jupiter [Den-Jups]	76

N. B. Mr. *Whiston* supposes the Sun's Parallax to be 32". Dr. *Derham* (with *Cassini*) 9 Sec. and half.

The Memorial Lines.

1. LuDdedi MercúDepap MarDekbau Ter-Diakéze.
JuDle-led VeDonob SaDot-nel Sol-Difouf-ázy.

2. Distat-Satlái-lozth Dist-Márke-dodth Dist-Merez-
ouleth.

Dist-Jupideiz-uketh Dis-Terlom Dist-Vetou-znauth.

3. Quan-

3. Quan-Tera Quan-Lun,*res* Quan-Jup*sy* Quan-Saturek,*ro*.

Quan-Solifau-*sny*.

4. Pon-Sáturuts P-Lun*siz* Pon-Jukzo,*re* Pon-teraduk,*re*.

Pon-Solaz*th*.

5. Dén-Solag Den-Lunoig Den-Terteip Den-Safy
Den-Jups.

T A B L E I I I .

The Periodical Times of the R-evolutions of each Planet about the Sun, are as follow :

MERCURY	in 88	} Days or about	{	3 Months
VENUS	224			7 Months $\frac{1}{2}$
MARS	687			2 Years
JUPITER	4333			12 Years
SATURN	10759			30 Years

MercReik SatRazpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-Rottt.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-*b* MarsRan-*d* JupRanbe
SatRanty.

N. B. Men *vel* me *Mensibus*, an Annis, *b* half.

The Distance of the Earth from the Sun being divided into 10 Parts, or DECIMALS, the Distance of MERCURY from the Sun will be as 4 of them, of VENUS as 6, of MARS as 15, of JUPITER as 52, of SATURN as 95.

Ter-Distaz Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.

The

The *Sun* is distant from the Earth 21600 SEMI-diameters of the Earth = 86.051,398 Miles.

The Moon $60\frac{1}{2}$ Semidiameters = 239,952 Miles.

Dist-Sol-semida-syz = *kau-zub-touk* ———

—————Distat-Lun-semfy,ro = *din-nud*.

The Motion of the *Sun* round its AXIS is performed in 25 Days 6 Hours [*SólXdu,ro*] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis is performed in 9 Hours 56 Minutes [*JuXn,us*] that of the Earth in 24 Hours; so that the Motion of the Sun round its Axis is at the rate of 4262 Miles an Hour [*SolMfese*] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis 38159 Miles an Hour [*JuMteibun*] The Motion of the *Earth* round its Axis is 1043 Miles an Hour [*TerMázfi*]

SolMfese JuMteibun TerMázfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.

The apparent Diameter of the Sun in Summer (*ÆSTATE SOLIS Diameter*) is 31 M-inutes 40 S-econds [*Æstat-So-Di-mib-soz*]

In Winter (*HYEME*) 32 M-inutes 47 S-econds [*——Hye-Míd-sop*]

If the Sun is supposed to go round the Earth, its diurnal Motion will be 22.528,366 M-iles in an HOuR [*Sol-m-hode-lek-taus*]

Æstat-So-Di-mib-soz — Hye-Míd-sop Sol-m-hode-lek-taus.

The Three COMETS whose Periods are thought to be discover'd. Derh. Astr. p. 56.

That which appear'd	{	1682	}	performs its Revo- lution in	{	75	}	and will appear again	{	1758
		1661				129				1789
		1680				575				2225

Comske-pu satub-adou sky-loil: puk pein & eëlu.

The Memorial Lines.

MercReik SatRazpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-
Rottt.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-b MarsRand JupRanbe
Sat-Ranty.

Ter-Distaz Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnotul.

Dist-Sol-semida-syz = kau-zub-touk Lunfy,ro = din-
nud.

SolMfese JuMteibun TerMázfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.

Æstat-So-Di-míb-soz — Hye-míd-sop Sol-m-hode-
lek-taus.

Comske-pu saúb-adou sky-loil : puk pein & eëlu.

TABLE IV.

Chronological Notes.

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
Solar Month (MENsis SOLARis) } consists of [Men-Solarty-by-dou] }	30	10	29	00	0
Lunar SYNODal Month [Synod- én-be-ff-t] }	29	12	44	03	0
Lunar PERIODical Month [Men- peridoi-p-ot] }	27	07	43	00	0
The Cycle of the Moon less (CYCLUS LUNARIS MINOR) than 19 Julian Years [Cyc-Lu-min- ha-doi-ta-ll] }	00	01	27	31	55
(This Difference arises to a whole Day, and consequently throws the New Moons back a whole Day, in 312 Years (ANNis) [Anntad])					

The Tropical or Natural Solar Year less than the <i>Julian</i> (An-nus TROPICUS MINOR JULIANO) eleven M-inutes; [Trop-min-juli-mab] and consequently the Equinoxes happen a Day sooner in 130 Years) [biz]	
The Lunar Year (LUNARIS ANNUS) [Lun-anilo-hei-mok]	
The EPACT [Epacaz-da-b]	
The Solar Year [SOLARIS ANNUS] [Sol-anifu-l-on]	
Between the VERNAL and AU-tumnal Equinox [Vern-autaks-hak-miz]	
Between the AUTUMNAL and VERNAL Æquinox [Autum-vernboik-ab-an]	

00 00 11 00 0

354 08 48 00 0

10 21 01 00 0

365 05 49 00 0

186 18 30 00 0

178 11 19 00 0

The METONICK Period was invented by *Meto*, in the Year before *Christ* 430, consisting of 19 Years [Metfiz-bou]

The CALIPPICK Period was invented by *Calippus*, in the Year before *Christ* 330, consisting of 76 Years [Calipitz-ois]

The DIONYSIAN Period was invented by *Dionysius Exiguus*, Ann. Dom. 527, consisting of 532 Years [Diolép-lid]

The JULIAN Period was invented by *Joseph Scaliger*, consisting of 7980 Years [Júl-scalipóuky]

The VULGAR Year of *Christ* was in the fourth of the Indiction, the tenth of the Cycle of the Sun, the second of the Cycle of the Moon.

Indic. erat. quarto, decimo Sol. Luna secundo.

To find the Year of the Julian Period, the Years of the other Cycles being given.

Multiply the Cycle of the *Sun* into 4845 [*Sol in okol*]
 ——— The Cycle of the Moon into 4200 [*Lunfeg*]
 ——— The INDICTIO into 6916 [*Indicfnas*]
 Divide the PRODUCT by 7980 [*Dív-prodoupouky*]
 The Remainder is the Year.

The Sunday Letters which begin every Month are generally known by the two *English* Verses,

At Dover Dwells George Brown, &c.

But perhaps they may be more readily remember'd by the following Line, which lays the Reader under no Necessity of counting the Order of the Words, before he can tell which Month they answer to, every Month ending with the Letter which belongs to the first Day of it.

*Ja Fd Mád Aprig Mayb June, Julg Aúc Sef Oða
 Novéd Def.*

MARCH, MAY, JULY, October, have Nones on the 7 Day, and the Ides on 15. [*Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal*] The rest (CAETERI) on the 5 and 13. [*Cætl-at*]

APRIL, JUNE, SEPTEMBER and NOVEMBER have thirty (TRIGINTA) Days [*Ap-jún-fe-no = trigint*]

Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cætl-at : Ap-jún-fe-no = trigint.

In a Year (ANNO) are 365 Days, 8765 Hours, 525,949 Minutes, 31.556,937 Seconds.

An = ditaul = Hoxeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-outqi.

The

The Motion of the Firmament, or fix'd Stars, is 50" in a Year, or a Degree in 72 Years. According to which Rate the Motion (call'd the PLATONICK Year) is accomplished in 25,920 Years [An-Plato = dunez]

The twelve Signs; Aries, TAURUS, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, VIRGO, LIBRA, SCORPIO, SAGITTARIUS, CAPRICORN, AQUARIUS, PISCES.

Ar-ta-ge Can-leo-vir Lib-scór-fagi Capric-aquar-pis.

The Memorial Lines.

Men-Solarty-by-dou Synodén-be-ff-t Men-peridoi-p-ot.
Cyc-Lu-min-ha-doi-ta-ll (Anntad) Trop-min-julimab. (biz)

Lun-ánilo-hei-mok, Epacaz-da-b, Sól-anisú-l-on.

Vern-autaks-hak-miz Autum-vernboík-ab-an. ———

Metfiz-bou Calipitz-ois Diolep-lid Júl-scalipóuky.

Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol. Luna secundo.

Sol in okol Lunfeg Indicfnas Div-produpouky.

Ja Fd Mád Aprig Mayb June Julg Aúc Sef Oéta
Novéd Def.

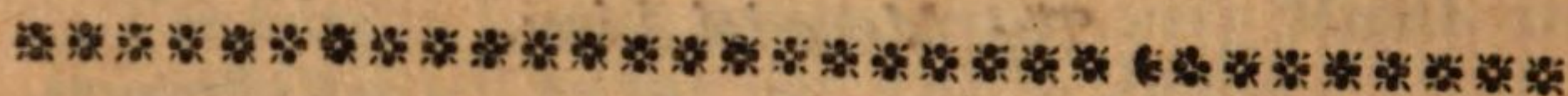
Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cætl-at: Ap-jún-se-no
= trigint.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-
outoi.





PONDERA, NUMMI,
MENSURÆ.



S E C T. V.

*The Application of this Art to Coins, Weights,
and Measures.*



THE Beginning of the Words is composed of the Initial Letters ; thus At-ta stands for ATTICK TAlent, HET for HEBREW T-alent ; AD for A-ttick D-rachm ; ALD for ALEXANDRIAN D-rachm ; HETO for Hebrew Talent of Gold ; (HET standing for HEBREW T-alent as before, and O for Or, or Gold) RoL for ROMAN L-ibra, Den for DENarius, Shek for SHEkel, GreF for GRECIAN F-oot, HeC for HEBREW C-ubit, RoFq for ROMAN F-oot Square, &c.

The *Italick* Endings of the Words represent the Number of Pounds, Shillings and Pence, which are separated from each other by *Hyphens*, or else signified by the *Roman* Letters l. s. d. The double Lines denote Equality. Thus AM = drag = t-ei-n, signifies that an A-ttick M-ina, which is equal to 100 Drachms, was 3 Pounds 8 Shillings and 9 Pence. The Letters, though separated, are to be pronounced together ;

ther ; as *t-ei-n tein*. The Reader is to be reminded here that *re* signifies $\frac{1}{2}$, *ro* $\frac{1}{4}$, &c. according to the general Rule, pag. 5. But *Note*, that instead of the Fraction *re*, the Letter *b* is sometimes used for half, as *oikbe-b* = 7812 $\frac{1}{2}$ *sc*. 7812 Pounds 10 Shillings.

T A B L E I.

† Hebrew, Attick, Babylonish, Alexandrian, and Roman Money.

	l.	s.	d.
An Attick Talent = 60 M-inas [At-ta = mauz = ezâû-su]	206	05	0
An Attick M-ina = 100 Drachms [AM = drag = t-ei-n]	03	08	9
An Hebrew Talent = 50 Minas = 3000 Shekels [HÉT = mily = shith = fuz]	450	00	0
An Hebrew M-ina = 60 Shekels [Hem = shauz = lou]	09	00	0
A Babylonian Talent [BAT = eóx-be-s]	240	12	6
A Babylonian Talent of Gold [Ba-tOteilz]	3850	00	0
An Attick Talent of Gold [ATO = tig]	3300	00	0
An Hebrew Talent of Gold [HetO = peg]	7200	00	0
An Attick D-rachm [AD = dei,ro]	00	00	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
An Hebrew D-rachm [Hed = dou]	00	00	9
A Roman Libra = 96 D-enarii [ROL = dous = li]	03	00	0
* A Roman Talent = 72 Libras = [Róm-ta = liboid = das]	216	00	0
			An

† Vid. the Preface to Dr. Prideaux's *Connection*.

* Others make a Roman Talent = 6000 D-enarii = 24 Sestertiums = 187 l. 10 s. [Tal = dauth = fesdo = laeip-b]

	l.	s.	d.
An ALEXANDRIAN DRACHM [Al- drach = sa-ds]		01	6
An ITALICK MINA [Ita-mí = lt]	3	00	0
A SHEKEL = 2 BEKAS [Shek = Béd = si]		03	0
A ROMAN D-enarius = 4 SEsterces [RóD = feso = doi, re]		00	7½
A SEsterce, ¼ of a Denarius, sc. LLS. (vulgo HS.) duo Asses cum semisse [Ses = da-f i, re] a Penny three Farthings and half Farthing		00	1¾q.
Sestertium, or 1000 S-esterces † [Sath = p-as-t]	7	16	3
Decem Sestertium, 10000 SEsterces [Sesbyth = pei-d-s]	78	02	6
Decies Sestertium, or 1.000,000 SESTERCES [Sesteram = oikbe-h]	7812	10	0

$$\text{DENARIUS } (7 d \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ VICTORIATI } [= \text{Vid}] \\ 4 \text{ SEstertii } [= \text{Sef}] \\ 6 \text{ OBOLI } [= \text{Obs}] \\ 10 \text{ LIBELLÆ } [= \text{Libaz}] \\ 20 \text{ SEMbellæ } [= \text{Semdy}] \\ 40 \text{ TERUNCII } [= \text{Terunfy}] \end{cases}$$

Den (doi, re) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libaz = Semdy
= Terunfy.

The

† Dr. Arbuthnot makes the SEsterce a Penny three Farthings, and three Fourths of a Farthing; [Ses = da-f i, tro] according to which a Sestertium will be 8l. 1s. 5d. ½ [Sath = k-a-l-b] Decies SEstertium, or 1.000,000 of SEsterces = 8072 l. 18s. 4d. [Sestám = kype-sak-do]

Tal = Dauth = Sésdo = laeip-h. Sath = k-a-l-b Sestám = kype-sak-do.

The Memorial Lines.

Atta = mauz = ezáu-su AM = drag = t-ei-n HÉT
= mily = shíth = fuz.

Hem = shauz = lou BAT = eóz-be-s BATO = teilz
ATO = tig HetO = pegque.

AD = dei,ro Hed = dou ROL = dous = li Róm-ta
= liboid = das.

Al-drach = sa-ds Ita-mí = lt Shek = Béd = si RÓD
= Seso = doi,re.

Ses = da-fi,re Sath = p-as-t Sesbyth = pei-d-s Sester-
am = oikbe-h.

Den (doi,re) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Líbaz = Semdy
= Terunfy.

T A B L E II.

Measures of Length.

The Method which I shall observe in the following Tables, shall be first to give the ancient Measures, Weights, &c. in the Proportions which they bear to each other; and then the Proportion which they bear to those of our own Country. To which I shall subjoin some Tables, by which the Reader will be enabled to make any Calculations of this Kind with the utmost Ease and Readiness.

English Measures of Length.

English MILE =	{	8 Furlongs	[=Furk]
		320 P-oles	[=Pidz]
		1760 YARds	[=Yarapauz]
		5280 F-eet]	[=Fudeiz]
		63360 Inches	[=Inautify]
		190080 B-arl. Corns	[Banzyeiz]
		Q	Mil

Mil = Furk = Pidz = Yarapauz = Fudeiz = In-
autisy = Banzyeiz.

F-eet

MILE [= 8 Furlongs = 5280	Mil = Fudeiz
FURLONG [= 40 Pole] = 660	Fur = Ffauz
POLE [= 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards] = 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pol = Fas, re
CUBIT [= 2 Spans] = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cub = Fa, re
FADDOM [= 2 Yards] = 6	Fad = Fau

Mil = Fudeiz Fur = Ffauz Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re
Fad = Fau.

Grecian Measures of Length.

$$\text{Μίλ-ιον} = \begin{cases} 8 \text{ Σταδ-ια} [= \text{Στάκ}] \\ 800 \text{ Ορ-γυιαί} [= \text{Ορεig}] \\ 4800 \text{ Πόδ-ες} [= \text{Πόδfeig}] \end{cases}$$

Πήχ-υς = 2 Σπιθαμ-αι.

Πῆς = 4 Δῶρ-α = 16 Δάκλ-υλοι.

Μίλ = Στακ = Ορεig = Πόδfeig. Πήχ = Σπιθαμε.

Πῆς = Δῶρο = Δάκλas.

	Πόδ-ες	
Μίλ-ιον (= 8 Σταδ-ια)	4800	Μίλ = Πόδfeig
* Σταδ-ιον (= 100 Ορ-γυιαί)	600	Σταδ-ι = Παυγ
Ορ-γυιαί (= 4 Πήχ-εις)	6	Όργ = Παυ

	† Δάκλ-υλοι	
Πήχ-υς (= 2 Σπιθαμ-αι)	= 24	Πήχ = Δef
Πυγών (= 2 Λίχ-αι)	= 20	Πυγών = Δez
		Πυγμή

* Call'd also 'Αυλός, from whence came Δίαυλος, a Space of two Stadia.

† The Grecian Measures, from which the Romans bor-
row'd

Δάκτυλοι		
Πυγ-μὴ (= 1½ Σπιθαμὴ = 18		Πυγ = Δακ
Πῆς (= 4 Δῶρον) = 16		Πῆς = Δακτας
Σπιθα-μὴ (= 3 Δῶρον) = 12		Σπιθα = Δαδ
Ορθ-όδωρον = 11		Ορθ = Δαβ
Λίχ-ας = 10		Λίχ = Δακby
‡ Δῶ-ρον = 4		Δῶ = Δακτο
Στάδι = Παυγ & Οργ = Παυ Πηχ = Δεφ Πυγ = Δακque Πυγών = Δεζ.		
Πῆς = Δακτας Σπιθα = Δαδ Ορθ = Δαβ Λίχ = Δακby Δῶ = Δακτο.		

Roman Measures of Length.

MILLiare	= {	8 STADIA	[= Stak]
		1000 P- assus	[= Path]
		4000 PALMIPedes	[= Palm poth]
		5000 P- edes	[= Puth]

row'd theirs, were commonly taken from the Members of a human Body. Δάκτυλος a Finger's Breadth; Δῶρον a Hand's Breadth, or four Fingers; Λίχας from the Thumb to the middle Finger; 'Ορθόδωρον the Length of the Hand, from the upper Part to the Extremity of the longest Finger; Σπιθαμὴ the Length of the Hand extended, between the Thumb and the little Finger; Πῆς the Foot = 4 Hands Breadth; Πῆχυς from the Elbow to the Extremity of the Fingers; Πυγών from the Elbow to the second Joynt of the Finger's, or a Cubit with the Fingers inflected; Πυγμὴ from the Elbow, with the Fingers quite clasp'd; 'Οργυσία from the Extremity of one middle Finger to the Extremity of the other, the Arms being extended.

|| The Grecian Foot was also like the Roman, divided into 12 'Ουγγίαι or Inches.

‡ Δῶρον the Palm, so call'd, because Gifts are made with the Hand: Call'd also Δοχμὴ, from δέχομαι to receive, Δακτυλοδόχμη & Παλαιστή.

$$\text{PES} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 4 \text{ PALMI MINORES [= Pal-mino]} \\ 12 \text{ UNCIÆ [= Uncad]} \\ 16 \text{ DIGITI [= Digitas]} \end{array} \right.$$

Mil = Stak = Puth = Palmpoth. Pes = Pal-mino =
Digitas = Uncad.

	P-edes	
MILLIARE (= 8 Stadia) =	5000	Mil-rom = Puth
STADIUM (= 125 Passus) =	625	Stadi = Psel
PASSUS (= 4 Palmipedes) =	5	Pass = Pu

	* DIGITI	
† CUBITUS (= 1½ Pes) =	24	Cub dígitef
PALMIPES (= 5 Palmi) =	20	Palmíp = Dez
PES (= 4 Palmi) =	16	Pes = Das
‡ PALMUS (= 3 Unciae) =	4	Palm = Do
** UNCIA =	1⅓	Un = Da, re

Jewish Measures of Length.

$$\text{MILE} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2 \text{ SAB. Days Journeys} = [= Sabate] \\ 10 \text{ Stadia} [= Stax] \\ 4000 \text{ CUBITS} [= Cubitath] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{CUBIT} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 2 \text{ SPANS the greater} \\ 3 \text{ SPANS the less} \\ 6 \text{ PALMS} \\ 24 \text{ DIGITS} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} [= Spanē-i] \\ [= Palmau] \\ [= Digitef] \end{array}$$

* Some divide the *Digitus* into 4 *Grana*.

† Some use *Ulna* for *Cubitus*. *Pliny* takes them for different Measures; his *Ulna* answers to the Greek *Ogyviā*.

|| *Pes* was divided, as the *As* into 12 Parts; hence *Dextans* = 10 Inches, *Dodrans* = 9 Inches, &c.

‡ Call'd *Palmus minor*, to distinguish it from a greater, which some Authors make equal to 12 Digits.

** Call'd sometimes *Pollex*.

Cub =

Cub = Spane-i = Palmau = Digitēf. Mil = Sábate
= Staz = Coth.

CUBITS			
Eastern MILE (= 10 Stadia)	4000	Mil = Coth	
STADIUM	= 400	Stad = Cubitog	
* SCHOENUS or <i>Chebal</i>	= 80	Schoen = eiz	
ARABIAN POLE	= 8	Ara-Pol = k	
EZEKIEL'S REED, or <i>Kaneh</i> ,	= 6	Eze-Ree = s	
FATHOM	= 4	Fath = o	

DIGITS			
CUBIT, or <i>Ammah</i>	= 24	Cub = Digitēf	
† SPAN, or <i>Zereth</i>	= 12	Span = Dad	
PALM, or <i>Tophach</i>	= 4	Palm = Do	

N. B. The PARASANG is a *Persian* Measure, consisting of 30 Stadia = 3 MILE [Para = milt]

A Day's Journey is an uncertain Measure, but amongst the *Jews* is generally reckon'd 24 Miles.

The Memorial Lines.

Mil = Furk = Pidz = Yarapauz = Fudeiz = In-
autisy = Banzyeiz.

Mil = Fudeiz Fur = Fsauz Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re
Fad = Fau.

Μιλ = Στάκ = Ορεig = Πόδfeig. Πήχ = Σπιθαμε.

Πῆς = Δῶρο = Δάκλας.

Στάδι = Παυg & Οργ = Παυ Πηχ = Δef Πυγ =
Δαkque Πυγών = Δez.

Πῆς = Δάκλας Σπιθα = Dad Ορθ = Δab Λίχ =
Δαkby Δῶ = Δάκλο.

* Call'd also *Pathil*.

† There is likewise another Word *Gomed*, which the
LXX. render Σπιθαμή.

Cub

Cub = Spanë-i = Palmau = Digitef. Mil = Sábate
= Staz = Coth.

Stad = Cubitog Schoen = eiz Ara-Pol = k Eze-
Ree = s Fath = o Span = Dad.

TABLE III.

*The Proportion of the foregoing Measures to
English Measures.*

	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN D-igit [GréD = ,pulo]	0	,75546875
ROMAN D-igit [RoD = ,peldu]	0	,72525
* JEWISH D,igit [JewD = ,nad]	0	,912

	Feet.	Decimals.
GRECIAN F-oot [GreF = a,zypdou]	1	,00729 $\frac{1}{8}$
ROMAN F-oot [RoF = ,naup]	0	,967
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = a,kef]	1	,824
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = a,laznil]	1	,510935
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = b,olzu]	1	,4505

	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN Foot [Grec-Fo = be,zeipu]	12	,0875
ROMAN F-oot [RomF = ab,syf]	11	,604
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = da,keik]	21,	888
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = hei,bib]	18	,13125
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = boi,fys]	17	,406

* In reducing the Jewish Measures, I have follow'd Bishop Cumberland, who makes the Cubit = 21,888 Inches. Dr. Arbuthnot thinks it plain that there were two Sorts of Cubits, the Sacred One, and the profane or Common One; the former exceeding the latter by a Hand's Breadth or three Inches. The Profane Cubit he makes equal to 17,82 Inches; the Sacred One = 20,79 Inches.

GRECIAN

Eng. Miles. decim.

* GRECIAN M-ile [GreM = ,pautzoun]	0 ,763099
ROMAN M-ile [RomM = ,nalpan]	0 ,915719
HEBREW MILE [Heb-mil = a,teiboi]	1 ,3817
GRECIAN STADIUM [Gre-St = ,zoutleip]	0 ,093587 $\frac{3}{4}$
ROMAN STADIUM [Ro-St = ,bafos]	,114465
HEBREW STADIUM [He-St = ,bik]	,13817

The Memorial Lines.

GréD = ,pulo RoD = ,peldu JewD = ,nad RoF = ,naup GreF = a,zypdou.

RoC = b,olzu HeC = a,kef Grec = a,laznil Grec-Fo = be,zeipu.

RomF = ab,syf GreM = ,paut RomM = ,nalpan Heb-mil = a,teiboi.

HeC = da,keik RoC = boi,fys GreC = bei,bid Ro-St = ,bafos He-St = bik.

Gre-St = ,zoutleip ———

TABLE IV.

Superficial Measures.

	<i>Sq. F-eet. decim.</i>
English ACre [Ac = sFotlauz]	43560 ,00
R-ood (= 40 Pole) [R = azkouz]	10890 ,00
POLE [Pol = doid,el]	272 ,25

* Dr. *Arbuthnot* makes the *Grecian* Mile equal to 805,8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *English* Paces ; which, agreeably to my own Method, I have here reduced to 0,763099 of a Mile. Yet according to his own Computation, which makes 'Οργυιαὶ = 6 Feet 0,525 Inches, or which is the same 6,04375 Feet, Σταδίων (= 100 'Οργυιαὶ) will be 604,375 Feet, and Μίλιον (= 8 Σταδία) will be 4835 Feet, exactly equal to the Number of *English* Feet in a *Roman* Mile = 0,915719 Mile.

ACre = [Ac = Yarokoz] Squ. Yards.
4840

Sq. Feet. decim.
Roman Square Foot [RoFq = nil] 0,935089
Grecian Sq. Foot [GreFq = á, zafauts] 1,0146365
Hebrew Squ. Cubit [HeCq = i, tesnois] 3,326976
Jugerum = Roods 2. Poles 18. Feet 250,05
[Jug = Re-Pak-Fely, zu]

Πλέθρον = Poles 36. Feet 245. [Πλέθ =
Pís-Fdol]

* Egyptian "Aex-εα = Roods 3. Poles 2. Feet
55 $\frac{1}{4}$ ["Aεα = Ri-Pe-Ful, ro]

Eng. Acre. decim.
Jugerum [Jug =, sakdo] 0,618240
Πλέθρον [Πλέθ =, etyft] 0,230632
Egyptian "Aεεε-α ["Aεεε =, oist] 0,763768

Greek Sq. Feet. Eng. Sq. F. decim.
Πλέθρον = 10000 = 10146,3650
"Aεεε $\frac{1}{2}$ Πλέθρον 5000 = 5073,1825
Egyptian "Aεεε = 10000 Squ. Cub. = 33269,7600

Rom. Squ. Feet. Sq. F. decim.
† Actus minimus 120 x 20 = 4800 = 4488,4272
Actus Quadratus 120 x 120 = 14400 = 13465,2816
Clima 60 x 60 = 3600 = 3366,3204
Versus 100 x 100 = 10000 = 9350,8900
‡ Jugerum = 2 Actus Quad. = 28800 = 26930,5632
Uncia $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Jugerum = 2400 = 2244,2136

* The Grecian "Aεεεα was $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Πλέθρον.

† Actus is the Length of one Furrow, so far as a Plough goes before it turns, in Length 120 Feet.

‡ The Jugerum was divided like the As into 12 Parts.

The

The Memorial Lines.

Ac = sFotlauz R = azkouz Pol = doid, el Ac = Yar-
okozque.

GreFq = á, zafauts RoFq =, nil HeCq = i, téfnois —

Jug = Ré-Pak-Fely, zu. Πλέθ = Pís-Fdol "Aρξ =
Ri-Pe-Ful, ro.

Jug =, sakdo Πλέθ =, etyft "Aρξ =, oist —

T A B L E V.

Measures of Capacity.

English Wine Measure.

TUN =	{	2 B-uts	[= Be]
		3 Punchions	[= Put]
		4 HOgsheds	[= Hof]
		6 TIERces	[= Tiers]
		8 BARrels	[= Bark]
		14 R-undlets	[= Raf]
		252 GALlons	[= Galdud]
		2016 Pints	[= Pidzas]
		58212 Solid Inches	[= Inukdad]

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.

English Corn Measures.

QUARter = Bushels 8. [Quar = Busk]
 Bushel = { 4 PEcks [= Peco]
 8 GALlons [= Galk]
 64 PINTs [= Pinfo]
 Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinfo : Quar = Busk.

Cubick Inches

GALLON of W-ine	[GallW = <i>eta</i>]	231
* GALLON of C-orn	[GalC = <i>doid,ro</i>]	272 $\frac{1}{4}$
PINT DRY Measure	[Pin-dr = <i>if,rid</i>]	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
PINT LIQUID Measure	[Pin-liquid = <i>ek,prei</i>]	28 $\frac{7}{8}$
HOGShead =	{ 63 GALLONS [= Gal <i>fi</i>] 504 PINTS [= Pin <i>úzo</i>]	

GallW = *eta* GalC = *doid,ro* Pin-dr = *if,rid* Pin-liquid = *ek,prei*.

Grecian Measures of Capacity.

Μετ-ρη̃ής =	{ 12 Χ-όες [= Χά <i>d</i>] 72 Ξ-έσαι [= Ξο <i>id</i>] 144 Κοτύλ-αι [= Κοτυλα <i>ff</i>]	
Μέδ-ιμν⊙ =	{ 48 Χοίν-ικες [Χοινο <i>k</i>] 72 Ξέσαι [Ξε <i>spe</i>] 144 Κοτύλ-αι [Κοτυλα <i>ff</i>]	

Μετ = Χά*d* = Ξο*id* = Κοτυλα*ff* Μέδ = Χοινο*k* = Ξε*spe*que = Κοτυλα*ff*.

Ξέσ-ης =	{ 2 Κοτύλ-αι [= Κοτυλε] 8 Ὀξύ-βαφα [= Ὀξύ <i>k</i>] 12 Κύαθ-οι [= Κύαθ <i>be</i>] 48 Μύσρ-αι [= Μυσρ <i>ok</i>] 120 Κοχλ-ιάρια [= Κοχλα <i>dz</i>]	
----------	--	--

* This is the common receiv'd Content of a Corn Gallon; and according to which the following Computations are made: But strictly, by Act of Parliament, the Corn Gallon contains but 268,8 Cubick Inches. By Experiment it appears also, that the Standard Wine Gallon doth contain but 224 Cubick Inches. Vid. *Ward's Math. Guide*, Part I. Chap. 3.

$\Xi\epsilon\varsigma = \text{Κοτυλε} = \text{Κοχλαδζ} = \text{'Οξύκ} = \text{Κυαθbeque}$
 $= \text{Μυσροκ}.$

	$\Xi\epsilon\varsigma\text{-αι}$	
* Μετ-ρητῆς l. (= Χόες) = 72		Μετ = $\Xi\epsilon\varsigma\text{oid}$
Xῆς l. (= 12 Κοτύλαι) = 6		Xῆς = $\Xi\alpha\upsilon$
Μέδιμ-νⓄ d. = 72		Μέδιμ = Ξoid
Χοῖν-ιξ d. = $1\frac{1}{2}$		Χοῖν = $\Xi\alpha, re$

	Μύσρρ	
$\Xi\epsilon\varsigma\text{-ης}$ (= 12 Κύαθοι) = 48		$\Xi\epsilon\varsigma = \text{Μύσροκ}$
Κοτύ-λη (= 6 Κύαθοι) = 24		Κοτύ = $\text{Με}\text{f}$
Οξύε-αφον (= 3 Κόγχαι) = 6		Οξύε = $\text{Μα}\upsilon$
Κύα-θⓄ (= 5 Χῆμαι) = 4		Κύα = Μο
Κόγχ-η (= 5 Κοχλιάρια) = 2		Χόγχ = Με

$\text{Μετ} = \text{Ξεσoid}$ $\text{Xῆς} = \text{Ξαυ}$ $\text{Μέδιμ} = \text{Ξoid}$ $\text{Χοῖν} = \text{Ξα, re}.$

$\Xi\epsilon\varsigma = \text{Μύσροκ}$ $\text{Κοτύ} = \text{Με}\text{f}$ $\text{Οξύε} = \text{Μα}\upsilon$ $\text{Κύα} = \text{Μο}$ $\text{Κόγχ} = \text{Με}.$

Roman Measures of Capacity.

CULEUS =	{	20 AMPHORÆ	[= Amphez]
		40 URNÆ	[= Urnoz]
		160 CONGII	[= Congbauz]
SEXTARIUS =	{	2 HEMINÆ	[= Hemine]
		4 QUARTARIi	[= Quartarf]
		8 ACETABULA	[= Acetak]
		12 CYATHI	[= Cyathbe]
		48 LIGULÆ	[= Liglok]

$\text{Cul} = \text{Amphez} = \text{Urnoz} = \text{Congbauz} \text{ ——— }$

* Call'd also Ἀμφορεύς, and Κάδο.

N. B. l. denotes Measures for liquid Things, d. Measures for dry Things ; the rest are used as Measures for both.

Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque
= Liglok.

Sextarii			
CULEUS l. (= 20 Amphoræ)	= 960	Cul = Sexnauz	
AMPHORA l. (= 2 Urnæ)	= 48	Amph = Sok	
URNA l. (= 4 Congii)	= 24	Urn = Sextef	
CONGIUS l.	= 6	Congi = Sau	
MODIUS d. (= 2 Semi-Modii)	= 16	Mod = Sas	

LIGULÆ			
SEXTARIUS (= 2 Heminæ)	= 48	Sext = Ligulok	
HEMINA (= 2 Quartarii)	= 24	Hemi = Lef	
QUARTARIUS (= 2 Acetabula)	= 12	Quart = Lad	
ACETABULUM (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cyathus)	= 6	Acetab = Lau	
CYATHUS	= 4	Cyath = Lo	

Jewish Measures of Capacity.

BATH =	{	3 SEAHs	[= Seat]
		6 HINS	[= Hins]
		10 OMERS	[= Omeraz]
		18 C-abs	[= Cak]
		72 LOGS	[= Logpe]
		96 CAPHs	[= Caphnau]
		330 GACHALS	[= Gachaltiz]

Bath = Seat = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
Caphnau = Gachaltiz.

Baths or Ephahs			
CHOMER or <i>Coron</i>	= 10	Chom = Bath-Ephaz	
LETECH d.	= 5	Let = Ephu	

CABS			
BATH or EPHA	= 18	Bath-Eph = Cabak	
HIN l. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Seah	= 3	Hin = Cabi	
SEAH	= 6	Se = Cabs	

The HIN was = 12 L-ogs = 16 C-aphs l. [Hin = Lad = Cas]

CAB = 20 G-achals d. [Cab = Gez]

Omer or Gomer was a dry Measure.

The Memorial Lines.

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =
Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.

Busn = Peco = Galk = Pinso : Quar = Busk. Hog
= Galsi = Pinuzo.

GállW = eta GalC = dcid,ro Pin-dr = if,rid Pin-
liquid = ek,prei.

Met = Xád = Eoid = Κοτυλαff = Μέδ = Χοινok =
Ξεσπεque = Κοτυλαff.

Ξεσ = Κοτυλε = Κοχladz = 'Οξύk = Κυαθbeque
= Μυσrok.

Met = Xεσoid Xδς = Ξau Μέδιμ = Eoid Xoiv =
Ξa, re —

Ξές = Μύςrok Κοτύ = Mef 'Οξύε = Mau Κύα =
Mo Κόγχ = Me.

Cul = Amphex = Urnoz = Congbauz —

Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque
= Liglok.

Cul = Sexnauz Amph = Sok Urn = Sextef Congi =
Sau Mod = Sas.

Sext = Ligulok Hemi = Lef Quart = Lad Acetab =
Lau Cyath = Lo.

Bath = Seat = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =
Caphnau = Gachaltiz.

Chom = Bath-Ephaz Let = Ephu Bath-Eph = Ca-
bak Hín = Cabi Se = Cabs.

TABLE VI.

Measures of Capacity reduced to English Measures.

A PINT DRY	=	34 ,0312	} <i>Cubick Inches.</i>
A PINT LIQUID	=	28 ,875	
——— Pin-dr = <i>if, zibe</i> Pin-liquid = <i>ek, koil.</i>			

D R Y.

	Pints	Inches	decim.
* Μέδιον-Θ [Μέδιον = <i>oiz-t</i>]	70	03	,501
MODIUS [Modi = <i>bau-p</i>]	16	07	,68
ΕΡΗΑΗ [Eph = <i>ub-ad</i>]	51	12	,107
Ξέσ-ης [Ξέσ = <i>z-it</i>]	00	33	,158
SEXTARIUS [Sextar = <i>a</i>]	01	00	,48
CAB [Cab = <i>d-ek</i>]	02	28	,432

LIQUID.

	Pints	Inches	decim.
† Μετρη-ητής [Μετρη = <i>eid-an</i>]	82	19	,626
Amphora [Am = <i>up-az</i>]	57	10	,66
‡ BATH [Bath = <i>fy-bu</i>]	60	15	,2
Ξέσ-ης [Ξέσ = <i>a-f</i>]	01	04	,283
SEXTARIUS [Sext = <i>a-u</i>]	01	05	,636
‡ LOG [Log = <i>z-do</i>]	00	24	,2735
			MEDIMN

* Besides the Attick Medimn, there was a *Medimnus Georgicus*, equal to 6 Roman Modii.

† The Metretes of Syria was equal to the Roman Congius = 7 ,171 Pints.

‡ The Jewish Measures are here according to Bishop Cumberland, from the Rabbins: But Bishop Hooper, from Josephus

Busshels decim.

MEDIMN [Méd = <i>a,zous</i>]	1 ,09612
MODIUS [Mod = <i>,elild</i>]	0 ,253525
EPHah } [Eph = <i>,kydoti</i>]	0 ,802433
Chomer }	

Gallons decim.

METRETES [Metr = <i>az,til</i>]	10 ,335
AMPHORA [Amph = <i>oi,apad</i>]	7 ,1712
BATH [Bath = <i>p,laul</i>]	7 ,5658
CONGIUS [Con = <i>,kousteil</i>]	0 ,896385

Pints decim.

Ξέσ-ης liquid [Ξέσ = <i>a,bok</i>]	1 ,1483
Ξέ-σης dry [Ξέ = <i>z,noif</i>]	0 ,97447
SEXTARIUS liquid [Sext = <i>á,boulak</i>]	1 ,19518
SEXTARIUS dry [Sext = <i>a,zafei</i>]	1 ,0148
CAB liquid [Cab = <i>t,isd</i>]	3 ,36257
CAB dry [Cab = <i>e,kop</i>]	2 ,84731
LOG [Log = <i>z,eif</i>]	0 ,84065

The Memorial Lines.

Medimn = *oiz-t* Modi = *bau-p* Eph = *ub-ad* Ξ = *it*
 Sextar = *a* Cab = *d-ek*.
 Bath = *sy-bu* Metr = *eid-an* Am = *up-az* Ξ = *a-f*
 Sext = *a-u* Log = *z-do*.
 Eph = *,kydoti* Mod = *,elild* Méd = *a,zous* Ξε =
z,noif Cab = *e,kópque*.
 Amph = *oi,apad* Bath = *p,laul* Metr = *az,til* Ξέσ
 = *a,bok* Cab = *t,isd*.

Josephus, makes the Jewish Bath equal to the Attick Με-
 τρητις, and consequently the Log equal to the Ξέσης. Dr.
Arbutnot has given us Tables according to both, but seems
 to prefer Bishop Hooper's Account to the other.

TABLE VII. WEIGHTS.

N. B. L or Li stands for *Libra* or Pound, Oz for Ounce, Lit Pound T-roy, L-aven Pound AVERDupois.

A Pound Troy = 12 Ounces [Lit = Ozad]

An Ounce Troy = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \text{ DRAMS [=Drak]} \\ 24 \text{ SCRUPLES [=Scref]} \\ 20 \text{ P-enny WEIGHTS [Pez]} \\ 480 \text{ GRAINS [=Grafky]} \end{array} \right.$

* A Pound Averdupois = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \text{ Ounces [=Ozas]} \\ 256 \text{ DRAMS [=Drels]} \end{array} \right.$

Lit = Ozad Oz = Drak = Scref = Pez = Grafky
Lav = Ozas Lav = Drels]

	Grains Troy.
Pound T-roy [Lit = Grupauz]	5760
Ounce Troy [Oz = oky]	480
Drom [Dr = auz]	60
PENNY Weight [Pen = gref]	24
SCRUPLE [Scrup = dy]	20
† Pound Averdupois [Lav = oith]	7000
Ounce Averdupois [OzAv = otoi]	437, 5

* According to the Proportion laid down by Mr. Greaves, viz, that the Averdupois Pound is to the Troy Pound as 175 to 144. In Dr. Arbuthnot's Tables it is as 17 to 14, which is a very inconsiderable Difference, being but $4\frac{2}{7}$ Grains less in the Pound.

† Mr. Ward says, that by a very nice Experiment, he found, that one Pound Troy is equal to 14 Ounces 11 Penny-Weight and $15\frac{1}{2}$ Grains Troy, which is $6999\frac{1}{2}$ Grains; differing but half a Grain in the Pound from Mr. Greaves. *Math. Guide*, Part I. C. 3.

Lit

Lit = Grupauz Oz = oky Dr = auz Pen = gref
 Scrup = dy Lav = oithque.

Ancient WEIGHTS.

Attick Talent = { 60 M-inas [= Mauz]
 6000 Drachms [= Drauth]

Hebrew Talent = { 3000 Shekels [= Shith]
 60 M-anehs [= Mauz]

SHEKEL = { 2 BEKahs [= Beke]
 4 ZUZas [= Zuf]
 20 G-erahs [= Gez]

AT = Mauz = Drauth : Het = Shith : Het-pond
 = Mauz Shek = Beke Zuf = Gez.

Roman and Grecian lesser Weights.

LIBRA = 12 UNCIÆ [Lib = Unad]

UNCIA = { 3 DUELLÆ [= Duelt]
 4 SICILICI [= Sicilo]
 6 SEXTULÆ [= Ses]
 8 DRACHMÆ [= Drak]

DRACHMA = { 3 SCRIPTULA [= Script]
 6 OBOLI [= Obs]
 18 SILIQUÆ [= Silak]
 72 GRANA vel LENTES [= Groid]

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Script
 = Silak = Obs = Groid.

GRANA ΣΙΤΑΡΙΑ

LIBRA ΛΙΤΡΑ [Lib = grasnad] 6912

UNCIA ΟΥΝΣΙΑ [Unc = lois] 576

* DRACHMA ΔΡΑΧΜΗ [Drachm = oid] 72

N. B. The Romans divided their Ounce into 7 Denarii as well as 8 Drachms ; and since they reckon'd their Denarius equal to the Attick Drachm, this will make the Attick Weights $\frac{1}{8}$ heavier than the correspondent Roman Weights.

Grana Ξιτάριον

SCRUPULUM Γεράμμα [Scrupul = ef]	24
O BOLUS * Ὀβολός [Obol = ad]	12
SILiqua Κεράτιον [Sil = f]	4

Divisio Assis.

	Unc.		Unc.
ASS =	12	SEMIS	6
DEUNX	11	QUINCUNX	5
DEXTANS	10	TRIENS	4
DODRANS	9	QUADRANS	3
BES	8	SEXTANS	2
SEPTUNX	7	UNCIA	1

The Memorial Lines.

LIT = Ozad Oz = Drák = Scref = Pez = Grafky

Láv = ozas Lav = drels.

Lit = grupauz Oz = oky Dr = aux Pen = gref

Scrup = dy Lav = oithque.

AT = Mauz = Drauth AM = Drag Het = Shith =

Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Script

= Silak = Obs = Groid.

Lib = grasnad Unc = lois Drachm = oid Scrupul = ef

Obol = ad Sil = f.

As = dëu-dex dod-bes septün-femi quin-tri-qua
fext-unc.

* The Ὀβολός was divided into 6 χαλκοί or *Æreoli*,
and the χαλκός into 7 λεπτά or *Minuta*, [Ob = χαλς
χαλκ = λεπτοί]

The Ημίωβολον, Ημίδραχμον, Δίδραχμον, &c. are evident
from their Names.

TABLE

TABLE VIII.

Ancient Weights reduced to English Troy Weights.

	Troy Grains, <i>decim.</i>
ROMAN Ounce [Rom-oz = <i>fik</i>]	438 ,00
SHEKEL [Shek = <i>ebou</i>]	219 ,00
* ROMAN D-rachm [ROD = <i>uf ,pu</i>]	54 ,75
DENARIUS [Den = <i>se ,loi</i>]	62 ,57
† A-ttick D-rachm [AD = <i>sei ,f</i>]	68 ,4
	<i>lib. oz. p. w. gra</i>
ROMAN L-ibra [ROL = <i>az-an</i>]	10 19 00
HEBREW M-aneh [HEM = <i>e-t-oi-be</i>]	02 03 07 12
HEBREW T-alent [HET = <i>bâf-yz-al</i>]	114 00 15 00
‡ ANCIENT ATTIC M-ina [ATM = <i>a-d-u</i>]	01 02 05 00
ANCIENT ATTICK T-alent [ATR = <i>pa-t</i>]	71 03 00 00

* So Bishop *Cumberland* from the Rabbinical Accounts. But Bishop *Hooper*, from *Philo* and *Josephus*, makes it equal to the Attick *Stater* or *Tetradrachm* = 68 ,4 × 4, or 67 × 4 Grains.

† According to the Weight of the Standard Mina of *Solon*. Bishop *Hooper* supposes, that whilst the Money Drachm fell gradually from 68 ,4 to 62 ,57 Grains, the Ponderal Drachm continued still the same, which I have therefore here retain'd. Dr. *Bernard* lays the middle Sort of Attick Drachms at 66 Grains, which (Table I.) are accordingly valued at 8*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. But the Weight of the Attick Drachm, under the first *Roman* Emperors, and for some considerable Time before, was about 62 ,57 Grains; and upon this Drachm, and the Equality of it with the *Roman* Denarius, most of the Computations in *Classick* Authors are founded.

‡ The Common Attick Mina was supposed equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ *Roman* Ounces. The Mina Medica was 16 *Roman* Ounces, and exactly the Weight of our *Averdupois* Pound.

The Memorial Lines.

Rom-oz=*fik* Shek=*ebou* Rod=*uf, pu* Den=*se, loi*
 AD=*sei, f.*
 Het=*báf-yz-al* Rol=*az-an* Hem=*e-t-oi-be*
 Atm=*a-d-u* Att=*pa-t.*

TABLE IX.

Jewish and Roman Money, according to Bishop Cumberland.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
HEbrew M-ina [Hem = <i>p-a-l</i>]	7	01	05
HEbrew T-alent [Het = <i>tút-ab-az-h</i>]	353	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Golden DARick = 12 G-erachs [Dar } = Gad = <i>la-do</i>]	1	00	04
HEbrew T-alent of Gold [He- } TO = <i>ufoil-ba-p-h</i>]	5475	11	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
SHEkel [Shek = <i>sé-do, ro</i>]		02	04 $\frac{1}{4}$
Silver DENarius [Den = <i>doi-t</i>]		00	07 $\frac{3}{4}$
ASSARIUM F-arthing and half [Affar = <i>Fab</i>]			
A QUADRANT $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Farthing [Quád = <i>iro</i>]			
A MITE $\frac{1}{3}$ of a F-arthing [Mit = <i>riF</i>]			

The Memorial Lines.

Hem=*p-a-l* Het=*tút-ab-az-h* Dar=*Gád=la-do*
 HebTO=*ufoil-ba-p-h.*
 Shek=*sé-do, ro* Den=*doi-t* Affar=*Fab* Quád=*iro*
 Mit=*riF.*

Decimal

Decimal Tables for the more easy Reduction of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.

Those who understand Decimal Arithmetick will, I hope, excuse me, if for the Sake of such as are unacquainted with it, I lay down two or three Observations, in order to make the following Tables more generally useful ;

First, That the Denominator of every Decimal Fraction is an Unit, with as many Cyphers as there are Places of Numbers in the Fraction ; thus ,5 signifies $\frac{5}{10}$, 05 signifies $\frac{5}{100}$, 005 signifies $\frac{5}{1000}$, &c.

Secondly, That the nine Figures at the left Hand of each of the Tables may stand either for Units, or, by the supposed Addition of one, two, three, or more Cyphers, for Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, &c.

Thirdly, That if the said nine Figures are supposed to stand for one, two, three, four, &c. then the Decimals stand as in the Table : If for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, &c. or for one Hundred, two Hundred, &c. then for every such supposed Addition of a Cypher, one Figure in the Place of Decimals is to be added to the Place of Integers.

Thus, a *Jewish Cubit* is equal to 1 *English Foot*, and 824 Thousandth Parts of a Foot.

		<i>Feet decim.</i>
1 Cubit	=	1 ,824
10 Cubits	=	18 ,24
100 Cubits	=	182 ,4
1000 Cubits	=	1824

If there are not Places enough of Decimals to answer, they must be supplied with Cyphers :

		<i>lib. decim.</i>
Thus, 1 Attick Talent	=	206 ,25
10 Attick Talents	=	2062 ,5
		100 At-

$$\begin{aligned} 100 \text{ Attick Talents} &= 20625 \\ 1000 \text{ Attick Talents} &= 206250 \text{ \&c.} \end{aligned}$$

But as the common Computation in Claſſick Authors is by Sesterces and Drachms, I ſhall exemplify more particularly the foregoing Observations in the two Tables drawn up for them.

SESTERCE = 1 d. 3 f. $\frac{3}{4}$
in Decimal Fractions
of a Pound Sterling
= ,00807291667
[Sest = zykypenaffoi]

A-ttick D-rachm, or
Roman Denarius,
= 7 d. 3 f. in Deci-
mal Fractions of a
Pound Sterling
= ,032291667
[AD = zidenaffoi]

1 Sesterius.		1 Drachm.	
Decem Sesterii or Nummi.		10 Drachms.	
Centum Sesterii.		100 Drachms or 1 Mina.	
Sesterium or 1000 Sesterii.		1000 Drachms or 10 Minae	
Decem Sesteria or 10000 HS.		1 Myriad (= 10000 Dr.) or 100 Minae.	
Centum Sesteria or 100000 HS.		10 Myriads (= 100000 Dr.) or 1000 Minae.	
Decies Sesterium or 1 Million HS.		100 Myriads (= 1 Million Dr.) or 100000 Min.	
Centies Sesterium or 10 Millions HS.		1000 Myriads (= 10 Mill. Dr.) or 100000 Min.	
Millies Sesterium or 100 Millions HS.		10000 Myriads of Drachms, or Myr. of Myriads.	
Decies Millies or 1000 Millions HS.		10 Myriads of Myriads of Drachms.	
Centies Millies or 10000 Millions HS.			
Millies Millies or 100000 Millions HS.			

1	,00807291667	1	,032291667
2	,01614583333	2	,064583333
3	,02421875000	3	,096875000
4	,03229166667	4	,129166667
5	,04036458333	5	,161458333
6	,04843750000	6	,193750000
7	,05651041667	7	,226041667
8	,06458333333	8	,258333333
9	,07265625000	9	,290625000

According

According to the Observations before laid down, it is evident that

		<i>lib.</i>
1 Sestertium,	or 1000 HS.	= 008 ,07291667
2 Sestertia,	or 2000 HS.	= 016 ,14583333
3 Sestertia,	or 3000 HS.	= 024 ,21875

And so down to 9 Sestertia; the three first Figures of the Table being Integers, the rest Decimals. So,

		<i>lib.</i>
*Decies Sestertium,	or 1 Mill. HS.	= 8072 ,91667
Vicies,	or 2 Million HS.	= 16145 ,83333
Tricies,	or 3 Million HS.	= 24218 ,75 &c.

Hence it appears, that the Value of most of the Sums mentioned in Claſſick Authors may be discover'd from the Tables at first Sight; the rest by the Help only of Addition. Thus,

What is the Value of Centies Quinquagies HS?

		<i>lib. decim.</i>
Centies HS.	=	80729 ,1667
Quinquagies	=	40364 ,5833
Centies Quinquagies	=	<u>121093 ,75</u>

What is the Value of 375 Attick Drachms?

300 Drachms	=	9 ,6875
70 Drachms	=	2 ,26041667
5 Drachms	=	0 ,16145833
375 Drachms	=	<u>12 ,109375</u>

* With the numeral Adverb *Centena Millia* is always understood.

What is the Value of 51 Myriads of Drachms?

$$50 \text{ Myriads} = 16145,83333$$

$$1 \text{ Myriad} = 322,91667$$

$$51 \text{ Myriads} = 16468,75$$

Note. That the Table for Drachms or Denarii, will also serve for Minæ and for *Affes*, remembering that a Denarius is equal to 10 *Affes*, and a Mina to 100 Drachms. Thus,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Æris (sc. Affium) Millia X} = 1000 \} \text{ lib. decim.} \\ \text{Denarii} = \end{array} \quad 32,291667$$

$$\text{Æris Millia XXV} = 2500 \text{ Denarii} = 80,72916$$

$$\text{Æris Millia LXXV} = 7500 \text{ Denarii} = 242,1875$$

I beg the Reader's Pardon if I have been too particular, but was willing to have the Tables perfectly understood: what has been already said will easily be applied to those which follow.

$$\begin{array}{lll} * \text{Attick Drachm} & * \text{Attick Talent} & \dagger \text{Attick Talent} \\ = 8 \text{ d. } \frac{3}{4} & = 206 \text{ l. } 5 \text{ s.} & = 193 \text{ l. } 15 \text{ s.} \end{array}$$

	<i>l. decim.</i>		<i>l. decim.</i>		<i>l. decim.</i>
1	,034375	1	206,25	1	193,75
2	,068750	2	412,50	2	387,50
3	,103125	3	618,75	3	581,25
4	,137500	4	825,00	4	775,00
5	,171875	5	1031,25	5	968,75
6	,206250	6	1237,50	6	1162,50
7	,240625	7	1443,75	7	1356,25
8	,275000	8	1650,00	8	1550,00
9	,309375	9	1856,25	9	1743,75

* According to Dr. Bernard.

† According to Dr. Arbuthnot.

Shekel

† Shekel
= 2 s. 7 d.
decim.

† Hebrew Tal.
= 387 l. 10 s.
l. decim.

Heb. Tal. Gold
= 16 Tal. Silver
l.

1	,129166667
2	,258333333
3	,387500000
4	,516666666
5	,645833333
6	,775000000
7	,904166666
8	1,033333333
9	1,162500000

Grecian Digit
Inch decim.

1	387 ,5
2	775 ,0
3	1162 ,5
4	1550 ,0
5	1937 ,5
6	2325 ,0
7	2712 ,5
8	3100 ,0
9	3487 ,5

Roman Digit
Inch decim.

1	6200
2	12400
3	18600
4	24800
5	31000
6	37200
7	43400
8	49600
9	55800

Jewish Digit
Inch decim.

1	0 ,75546875
2	1 ,51093750
3	2 ,26640625
4	3 ,02187500
5	3 ,77734375
6	4 ,53281250
7	5 ,28828125
8	6 ,04375000
9	6 ,79921875

Grecian Foot
Feet decim.

1	0 ,72525
2	1 ,45050
3	2 ,17575
4	2 ,90100
5	3 ,62625
6	4 ,35150
7	5 ,07675
8	5 ,80200
9	6 ,52725

Roman Foot
Feet decim.

1	0 ,912
2	1 ,824
3	2 ,736
4	3 ,648
5	4 ,560
6	5 ,472
7	6 ,384
8	7 ,296
9	8 ,208

Jewish Cubit.
Feet decim.

1	1 ,00729
2	2 ,01458
3	3 ,02187
4	4 ,02916
5	5 ,03645
6	6 ,04375
7	7 ,05104
8	8 ,05833
9	9 ,06562

1	0 ,967
2	1 ,934
3	2 ,901
4	3 ,868
5	4 ,835
6	5 ,802
7	6 ,769
8	7 ,736
9	8 ,703

1	1 ,824
2	3 ,648
3	5 ,472
4	7 ,296
5	9 ,120
6	11 ,944
7	12 ,768
8	14 ,592
9	16 ,416

† The Shekel is here valued equal to 4 Attick Drachms, according to *Josephus*; and this Valuation Dr. *Arbutnot* has followed in his Dissertations, though his Tables are according to Bp. *Cumberland*. The Talent = 3000 Shekels.

138 MEMORIA TECHNICA.

Roman Mile <i>Mile decim.</i>	Jewish Mile <i>Mile decim.</i>	Roman Sq. Foot <i>Sq. Feet decim.</i>
1 0 ,915719	1 1 ,3817	1 0 ,935089
2 1 ,831438	2 2 ,7634	2 1 ,870178
3 2 ,747157	3 4 ,1451	3 2 ,805267
4 3 ,662876	4 5 ,5268	4 3 ,740356
5 4 ,578595	5 6 ,9085	5 4 ,675445
6 5 ,494314	6 8 ,2902	6 5 ,610534
7 6 ,410033	7 9 ,6719	7 6 ,545623
8 7 ,325752	8 11 ,0536	8 7 ,480712
9 8 ,241471	9 12 ,4353	9 8 ,415801

Grecian Squ. Foot <i>Sq. Feet decim.</i>	Πλέθρον <i>Acre decim.</i>	Jugerum <i>Acre decim.</i>
1 1 ,0146365	1 0 ,230632	1 0 ,61824
2 2 ,0292730	2 0 ,461264	2 1 ,23648
3 3 ,0439095	3 0 ,691896	3 1 ,85472
4 4 ,0585460	4 0 ,922528	4 2 ,47296
5 5 ,0731825	5 1 ,153160	5 3 ,09120
6 6 ,0878190	6 1 ,383792	6 3 ,71944
7 7 ,1024555	7 1 ,614424	7 4 ,32768
8 8 ,1170920	8 1 ,845056	8 4 ,94592
9 9 ,1317285	9 2 ,075688	9 5 ,56416

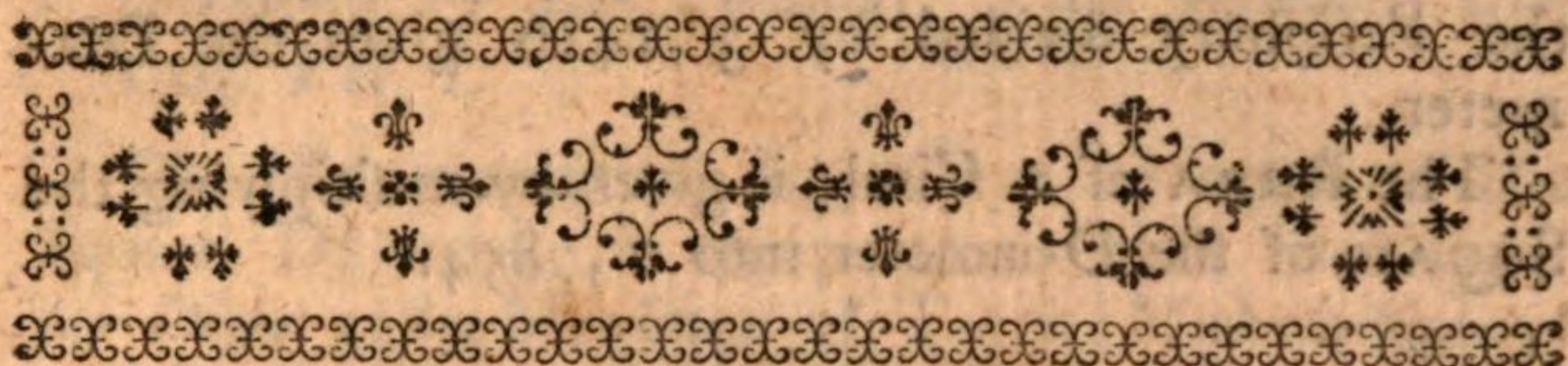
Egyptian ^a Arure <i>Acre decim.</i>	Ξέσης dry <i>Pint decim.</i>	Sextarius dry <i>Pint decim.</i>
1 0 ,763768	1 0 ,97447	1 1 ,0148
2 1 ,527536	2 1 ,94894	2 2 ,0296
3 2 ,291304	3 2 ,92341	3 3 ,0444
4 3 ,055072	4 3 ,89788	4 4 ,0592
5 3 ,818840	5 4 ,87235	5 5 ,0740
6 4 ,582608	6 5 ,84682	6 6 ,0888
7 5 ,346376	7 6 ,82129	7 7 ,1036
8 6 ,110144	8 7 ,79576	8 8 ,1184
9 6 ,873912	9 8 ,77023	9 9 ,1332

Cab dry <i>Pint decim.</i>		Medimn <i>Bushel decim.</i>		Modius <i>Bushel decim.</i>	
1	3,84731	1	1,09612	1	0,253525
2	7,69462	2	2,19224	2	0,507050
3	11,54193	3	3,28836	3	0,760575
4	15,38924	4	4,38448	4	1,014100
5	19,23655	5	5,48066	5	1,267625
6	23,08386	6	6,57672	6	1,521150
7	26,93117	7	7,67284	7	1,774675
8	30,77848	8	8,76896	8	2,028200
9	34,62579	9	9,86408	9	2,281725
Ephah <i>Bushel decim.</i>		Ξέσνης liquid <i>Pints decim.</i>		Sextarius liquid <i>Pints decim.</i>	
1	0,802433*	1	1,1483	1	1,19518
2	1,604867	2	2,2966	2	2,39036
3	2,407300	3	3,4449	3	3,58554
4	3,209734	4	4,5932	4	4,78072
5	4,012168	5	5,7415	5	5,97590
6	4,814601	6	6,8898	6	7,17108
7	5,617035	7	8,0381	7	8,36626
8	6,419469	8	9,1864	8	9,56144
9	7,221902	9	10,3347	9	10,75662
Cab liquid <i>Pints decim.</i>		Log <i>Pints decim.</i>		Amphora <i>Hogsheads decim.</i>	
1	3,36257	1	0,84064	1	0,113821
2	6,72514	2	1,68128	2	0,227642
3	10,08771	3	2,52192	3	0,341463
4	13,44028	4	3,36256	4	0,455284
5	16,81285	5	4,20320	5	0,569105
6	20,17542	6	5,04384	6	0,682926
7	23,53799	7	5,88448	7	0,796747
8	26,90056	8	6,72512	8	0,910568
9	30,26313	9	7,56576	9	1,024389

* The exact Fraction is $802433\frac{5}{8}$. In the *Jewish* Measures I have followed Bishop *Cumberland*. The Ephah, according to *Josephus*, = 1,0961 Bushel, and the Cab = 3,874 Pints; the Cab liquid = 4,5933 Pints, the Log equal to the Attick Ξέσνης, and the Bath equal to the Metretes.

Metretes	Bath	* Congius
<i>Hog sheads decim.</i>	<i>Hog sh. decim.</i>	<i>Gall. decim.</i>
1 0 ,16404	1 0 ,114858	1 0 ,896385
2 0 ,32808	2 0 ,229716	2 1 ,792770
3 0 ,49212	3 0 ,344574	3 2 ,689155
4 0 ,65616	4 0 ,459432	4 3 ,585540
5 0 ,82020	5 0 ,574290	5 4 ,481925
6 0 ,98424	6 0 ,689148	6 5 ,378310
7 1 ,14828	7 0 ,804006	7 6 ,274695
8 1 ,31232	8 0 ,918864	8 7 ,171080
9 1 ,47636	9 1 ,033722	9 8 ,067465
Attick Drachm	Shekel	Attick Drachm
= 62 ,57 gr.	= 4 Att. Drachms	= 62 ,57 gr.
<i>oz. decim.</i>	<i>oz. decim.</i>	<i>Pound Troy decim.</i>
1 0 ,130215	1 0 ,52086	1 0 ,01085125
2 0 ,260430	2 1 ,04172	2 0 ,02170250
3 0 ,390645	3 1 ,56258	3 0 ,03255375
4 0 ,520860	4 2 ,08344	4 0 ,04340500
5 0 ,651075	5 2 ,60430	5 0 ,05425625
6 0 ,781290	6 3 ,12516	6 0 ,06510750
7 0 ,911505	7 3 ,64602	7 0 ,07595875
8 1 ,041720	8 4 ,16688	8 0 ,08681000
9 1 ,171935	9 4 ,68774	9 0 ,09766125
Shekel	Shekel	Roman Libra
= 219 gr. Troy	= 4 Att. Drachm	
<i>Po. Troy decim</i>	<i>Po. Troy decim.</i>	<i>Po. Troy decim.</i>
1 0 ,0380208 $\frac{1}{3}$	1 0 ,043405	1 0 ,9125
2 0 ,0760416 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 0 ,086810	2 1 ,8250
3 0 ,1140625	3 0 ,130215	3 2 ,7375
4 0 ,1520833 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 0 ,173620	4 3 ,6500
5 0 ,1901041 $\frac{2}{3}$	5 0 ,217025	5 4 ,5625
6 0 ,2281250	6 0 ,260430	6 5 ,4750
7 0 ,2661458 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 0 ,303835	7 6 ,3875
8 0 ,3041666 $\frac{2}{3}$	8 0 ,347240	8 7 ,3000
9 0 ,3421875	9 0 ,390645	9 8 ,2125

* Equal to the Metretes of Syria.



M I S C E L L A N E A.



S E C T. VI.

The Proportion of the Diameter to the Circumference of a Circle; The Area of a Circle and Ellipsis; The Surface and Solidity of a Sphere.

Diameter : PERIPHERY :: 7 : 22. [Di : peri :: p : ed]
or :: 113 : 355. or more exactly the DIAMETER
: PERIPHERY :: 10.000,000 : 31.415,929.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu : Dia : priph :: azmîl :
ta-fal-oudou. o

According to *Van Ceulen*, who carried the Proportion to six and thirty Figures, which in Memory of so laborious a Work, were engraven upon his Tomb at *St. Peter's* in *Leyden*; the Diameter : Periphery :: 2 :

Quintil.	Quadr.	Tril.	Bil.	Mil.	Un.
6,28,318.	530,717.	958,647.	692,528.	676,655.	930,576.
s,ektak	uiz-pap	nuk-sóp	sne-lek	aups-sul	ouiz-lois.
					The

The Diameter multiplied by 3,1416 gives the PERIPHERY [Diperi, bobs dat priph] Consequently the Periphery divided by 3,1416 gives the Diameter.

The AREA of a Circle is given by multiplying the SQUARE of the D-iameter into 0,7854.

Datur Area SquaD per *y,peilo*.

The AREA likewise is given by multiplying the fourth Part of the Diameter into the Periphery. [Ar = $\overline{rodi \times pe}$]

The AREA of an ELLIPSIS is given by multiplying the Rectangle of the TRANSVERSE and CONJUGATE DIAMETERS into 0,7854.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y,peilo*.

The SURFACE of a Sphere is given by multiplying the PERIPHERY into the D-iameter [Surf = $\overline{pe \times d}$]

The SURFACE of a Sphere is also given by multiplying the AREA of its largest Circle into 4. [Surf = $\overline{are \times o}$]

The SOLIDITY of a SPHERE is given by multiplying $\frac{2}{3}$ of the RADIUS into the SURFACE. [Sol-sphe = $\overline{rirad \times sur}$]

○
The Memorial Lines.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu. Dia : priph :: azmíl : ta-fal-oudou.

: s,ektak uiz-pap nuk-fóp sne-lek aúp-sul ouiz-lois.

Diperi, bobs dat Priph. datur Area squad per *y,peilo*.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y,peilo*.

Ar = $\overline{,rodi \times pe}$ Surf = $\overline{pe \times d}$ Surf = $\overline{are \times o}$ Sol-sphe = $\overline{,rirad \times sur}$.

The Quantity of Vapours raised out of the Sea, estimated by Dr. Halley. Vide Miscel. Curios. Vol. I.

The MEDITERRANEAN, supposed to be equal to 160 Square DEGREES, is computed to yield in Vapour *per Diem* 5280 MILLIONS of T-ONS [Med = dégbauz = lékymilt]

The THAMES is computed to carry down in a Day, *sc.* 24 Hours, into the Sea 20.300,000 TONS [Tham = ez-igthton]

The Rivers (FLUVII) which run into the MEDITERRANEAN are computed to carry 1827.000,000 TONS, which is little more than $\frac{1}{5}$ of what is raised in Vapour [Fluv-med = aképmilt]

The Computations are made thus:

By Experiment it appears, that each SQUARE F-oot of the Surface of Water yields in Vapour *per Diem* HALF a PINT [SquaF = ha-pin]

Each Space of four Foot Square (= 16 SQUARE F-eet) yields a GALLON [asquaF = gal]

A MILE Square 6914 TONS [Milsnafton]

A Square DEGREE (of 69 *English* Miles) 33.000,000 TONS [Dég (misou) timton]

The *Mediterranean* = 160 Degrees = 5280.000,000 TONS as above.

SquaF = ha-pin asquaF = gal Mil = snafton Dég (misou) timton.

The Quantity of Water the Mediterranean receives from the Rivers that fall into it, is estimated thus:

The most considerable Rivers that run into the *Mediterranean* are the Ebro, the Rhone, the Tiber,

ber, the PO, the NILE, the DON or *Tanais*, the NIESTER, the NIEPER or *Borysthenes*. Each of these is supposed to carry down ten Times as much Water as the *Thames*: Not that any of them is so great, but so to allow for the small Rivers that run into that Sea. Now the Water of the THAMES being computed at about 20.300,000 Tons as above, the nine Rivers aforesaid each will amount to 203.000,000; in all 1827.000,000 T-ons.

Thám=ez-igthr Ib-rho-ti-po Nil-don Niest-nieper-akep-milr.

The Water of the Thames is computed thus:

'Tis supposed to run at *Kingston* Bridge, where the Tide reaches not, at the Rate of two Miles an Hour, which is 48 Miles in 24 Hours; 48 Miles are equal to 84,480 Yards. [Misk=Yako-feiz] which being multiplied by 300 Yards, (the Profile of Water at Kingston Bridge, where 'tis supposed to be 100 Yards broad and 3 deep) produces 25.344,000 Cubick Y-ards of Water [Yako-feiz per ig=Yél-tfoth] which are equal to 20.300,000 TONS [=ez-igthton]

Misk=Yáko-feiz (Kin-prig) Yako-feiz per ig=Yél-tfoth=ez-igthton.

The Velocity of Sound, Light, &c.

A Cannon Bullet. (GLOBUS tormento bellico emissus) in a SECOND, moves 204 YARDS [In-sec Glob-yarezo]

Light [Lumen] in a Second moves 200,000 MILES [Lu-milegth]

Sound (SONUS) moves in a Second 1142 Feet (PEDES) [Son-ped-movetabfe]

A Cannon Bullet moves a M-ile in 17 HALF SECONDS [Glob-M-ápha-sec]

Sound

Sound moves a Mile in 9 half Seconds $\frac{1}{4}$. [Sonn,ro]

A Cannon Bullet would be in moving to the Sun (Ad Solem) 32 Years $\frac{1}{2}$. [Ad-sol-glob = an-te, re]

Sound would be in moving to the Sun 17 Years. [Sonap]

The Descent of heavy Bodies [DESCENSUS GRAVIVUM) is 16 F-eet $\frac{1}{2}$, or an Inch, in a Second [Des-gravi-fec = Fas,rad] And in more Seconds as the Squares of those Times.

A PENDULUM of 39 Inches, 2 Tenths (Pendulum Intou,d) Oscillates or Vibrates Seconds. [Oscil-fec Pendulum Intou,d]

In-fec Glob-yarezo Lu-milegth Son-ped-movetabfe.

Glob-m-ápha-fec Sonn,ro Ad-sol-glob = ánte, re Sonap.

Des-gravi-fec = Fas,rad Oscil-fec Pendulum Intou-d.

The JEWISH Months.

Nisan or ABIB	* March
ZIF or J-air	April
Sivan	May
THAMUZ	June
AB	July
ELUL	August
TIZRI or ETHENIM	September
BUL or M-erchefvan	October
CHISLEU	November
THEbeth	December
SHEbeth	January
ADAR or Veadar	February

Nis-Abimar Zif-jap Sima Thámjun Abjul Elúlaug.

Tizr-Ethesep Bul-moc ChisleuN Thede Shebjan & Adfeb.

* i. e. Part of March and Part of April, and so of the rest.

The GRECIAN Months.

ΕΚΑτομβαιών	June
ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙΤνιών	July
ΒΟΗΔΡομιών	August
ΜΑΙμακτηριών	September
ΠΥΑΝεψιών	October
ΠΟΣειδεών	November
ΓΑΜηλιών	December
ΑΝΘΕΣτηριών	January
ΕΛΑΦηβολιών	February
ΜΟΥυχιών	March
ΘΑΡΤΗΛιών	April
ΣΚΙΡροφοριών	May

*Hecju Metageíjul Boedraug MaiS PúanO Posnov.
Gamdecem Anthesjan Elafeb MouM ThargelA
Skirma.*

Note. That the *Athenians* began their Year from the New Moon, whose Full was next after the Summer Solstice, which was at first reckon'd to be upon the 8th of *July*, after on the 27th of *June*. *Vid. Bev. Chron. Instit. Lib. I. Cap. 12.*

Jewish and Christian Æra of the Creation.

Both *Jewish* and *Christian* Writers make Use of the Æra of the Creation of the World; but there is great Variety of Opinions concerning the Number of Years between that and the Birth of *Christ*. That which is most generally received is, that the first Year of the *Vulgar Christian Æra* commences from the Day of his Circumcision, viz. the First of *January* in the Year of the World 4004, and of the *Julian*

Julian Period 4714. The *Jews* place the Creation of the World *later* by about 243 Years, and the *Greek* Historians, upon the Authority of the *Septuagint*, *sooner* by about 1490 or 1500 Years, so that

Oct. 7.	{	of the	}	began	{	the 3762 Year of the
Aug. 27.		First				the 5494 of the <i>Greek</i>
Sept. 1.		Year of the				Ecclesiastical <i>Æra</i> .
		<i>Christian</i>				the 5509 of the <i>Greek</i>
		<i>Æra</i>				CIVIL <i>Æra</i> .

Christ = *mundothf* Jud = *ipaud* Grec-Ecc = *lonf*
 Grec-Civil = *ulzou*.

*The * Days of the Month on which the other
 noted Epochas began.*

		Bef. Chr.
The Destruction of TROY	June 16.	1183
† The First OLYMPIAD	June 19.	776
The Building of ROME	April 21.	753
‡ <i>Æra</i> of NABONASSAR	Feb. 26.	747
The PHILIPPICK <i>Æra</i>	Nov. 12.	324
<i>Æra</i> of CONTRACTS	Oct. 1.	312
		<i>An. Dom.</i>
The Dioclesian <i>Æra</i>	Aug. 29.	284

* For the Years, *Vide* Page 8.
 † The last Day of the Olympick Games was upon the Full Moon immediately after the Summer Solstice.
 ‡ The *Nabonassarean* Years, not admitting any Interca- lary Day, began, after every four Years, a Day sooner, and in 1461 Years (*bosa*) went back throughout the whole *Julian* Year, and began on the same Day again.
 || Before this, there was in Use the *Æra* of the Actium Victory, from the Conquest of *Egypt*, and the Reduction of *Alexandria* by *Octavianus*. Ant. Chr. 31. S-ept. 2. [Vict- Acta-Se]

		<i>An. Dom.</i>
The MAHometan Æra	July 16.	622
The Æra of YEZdegird	June 16.	632

Mund = Oçtoi Oly-jan Phil-nad Nab-fés (*bosa*)
Ro-pda.

Yez-Troy-jas Maho-las Dio-gen Viçt-Acta-se Con-ta.

* *The specifick Gravities of some Metals, and other Bodies.*

		<i>Ounces Troy</i>	<i>decim.</i>
A Cubick Inch of	† Fine Gold [Aur = az, iloud]	=	10,359273
	Fine Silver [Arg = l, eil]		5,850035
		<i>Ounce Averd.</i>	<i>decim.</i>
	Lead [Plumb = s, lutkul]		6,553855
	Common Iron [Fer = f, oden]		4,422979
	Fine Marble [Mar = b, laukk]		1,568859
	Common Glafs [Vitru = b, oniz]		1,493037
	Com. clear Water [Aqua = loikfoup]		1,578697
	Sound dry Oak [Robo = liflaun]		,536569
	Oil Olive [Ol-Ole = lektuz]		,528350

Aur = az, iloud Arg = l, eil Plum = s, lutkul Fer = f, oden Mar = b, laukk.

Vitru = b, oniz Aqua = ,loiks Robo = liflaun Ol-Ole = lektuz.

Numerus Dignitatum, &c. Tempore Camdeni.

Sunt in Anglia DECANATUS 26, ARHIDIACONATUS 60, Dignitates & PRAEBENDÆ 544, Ecclesiæ

* Vid. *Ward's Math. Guide*, Part I. Cap. 10.

† The Beginning of the *Technical Words* is from the *Latin Word* for each.

‡ *Camdeni Britannia*, Edit. Jans. p. 67.

PARO-

PAROCHIALES 9284, e quibus 3845 sunt APPROPRIATAE. In Libro tamen Thomæ Wolfæi Cardinalis descripto 1520, per Comitatus numerantur Ecclesiæ 9407.

Sunt Decanes Archdauz Præblof Parochoudeif Apprikfu.

The Temple of the Eight Winds, mentioned in Dr. Potter's Archæologia.

Εὐρ⊙	Eurus	S-outh E-ast
ΑΠηλιώτης	Subsolanus	E-ast
Καικίαι	CAECIAS	N-orth E-ast.
Βορέας	BOREAS	N-orth.
ΣΚΙρον	CORUS	N-orth W-est.
Ζέφυρ⊙	Occidens	W-est.
Νότ⊙	NOTUS	S-outh.
Αιψ	Africus	South W-est.

Cæci=NE Σκι-Cor=NoW. Eû=SE. Α-Af=SoW.
Bór=N. Απ=E. Not=S Z=Oc.

According to Aulus Gellius the Winds are thus distinguish'd.

Septentrio	Ἀπαρκτίας	North.
Eurus	Subsolanus	East.
Auster	Notus	South.
Favonius	Zephyrus	West.
Boreas	Aquilo	North West.
Vulturnus	Euronotus	South East.
Caurus	Ἀργεσής	North West.
Africus	Libs	South West.

ROMAN MILITIA.

A LEGION	=	10 COHORTS.
A COHORT	=	3 MANIPULI.
A MANIPULUS	=	2 ORDINES.
A TURMA	=	3 DECURIOS.

10 T-urmæ were the *Iustus Equitatus*, or Horse belonging to a Legion.

Legi = coaz Coho = mant Manip = ord Turm =
decuri Taz-le.

ROMAN LAW.

Primus fundus Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ, LEGUM REGIARUM fragmenta, (quæ a Sexto PAPIRIO olim in unum corpus collecta fuerant) sc. trium Regum ROMULI, NUMÆ & SERVII TULLII; Secundus, leges 12 TABULARUM; Tertius, Edictum PERPETUUM quod (ADRIANI Imp. Autoritate) a SALVIO JULIANO conditum atque in titulos digestum.

Codex Justinianus compolitus ex Codicibus Gregoriano, Hermogeniano, atque Theodosiano, novellisque post eos positis constitutionibus.

GREGORIANUS & HERMOGENIANUS nominantur ab Authore. Prior Codex ab A-driano ad VALERIUM latas leges continebat, secundus a CLAUDIO ad DIOCLETIANUM; THEODOSIANUS leges CONSTANTINI ad THEODOSIUM. Novellæ a THEODOSII temporibus ad JUSTINIANUM.

Leg-reg (Pap) Ró-nu-serv: Tabulad: Ed-perp (Adri)
Salv-Jul.

Greg=A-Val Herm=Clau-Di Theo=Const-The
Nov=Theo-Justin.

The

The first Code of *Justinian* was published *Anno* 529, the Digests *Anno* 531, the Institute *An.* 533, the Second Code *Anno* 534, the Novells from the Year 535 to 558.

Cod-prilen Diglib Inftlit Co-felif Novelil-luk.

The BISHOPS * *who refused their Assent to the 'Ομοόσιον.*

EUSEBIUS Bishop of NICOMEDIA.

THEOGNIS Bishop of NICE.

MARIS Bishop of CHALCEDON.

THEONAS Bishop of MARMARICA.

SECUNDUS Bishop of PTOLEMAIS.

Eu-Nico Theog-Ni Mar-Chal Sec-Ptol Theo-Marmar.

The Ten PERSECUTIONS under

NERO, DOMITIAN, NERVA, ANTONINUS PIUS, SEVERUS, MAXIMIN, DECIUS, VALERIAN, AURELIAN, DIOCLESIAN.

PERS = Ne-Do-Nerv Ant-Pi Sev-Max-De-Val
Aure-Diocles.

* Ταύτην τὴν πίσιν τριακόσιν μὲν πρὸς τὰς δεκαοκτὼ, ἔγνωσαν τε καὶ ἔσειξαν· καὶ ὡς φησὶν ὁ Εὐσέβιος, ὁμοφωνήσαντες καὶ ὁμοδοξήσαντες ἔγραφον· πέντε δὲ μόνοι ἔ' προσεδέξαντο, τῆς λέξεως τῆς ὁμοσίου ἐπιλαβόμενοι. Εὐσέβιος ὁ Νικομεδείας, &c. Socrat. Hist. Eccl. Lib. I. Cap. 8.

The Electors of GERMANY.

The Archbishops of MENTZ, TRIERS and COlogn, Elector Palatine of the RHINE, the King of BOHEMIA, the Electors of BAVARIA, SAXONY, BRANDenburg: The Elector of HANOVER was ADDED, *Anno Dom.* 1693.

Ten-Tri-Co-Rhin Bohe-Bav Sax-Branden. Hano-ver ad *sout.*

The Quinquarticular Controversy, concerning,

1. PREDESTINATION. 2. Free-Will (LIBERUM Arbitrium.) 3. The Force of divine Assistance (AUXILIUM.) 4. PERSEVERANCE. 5. The Extent of REDEMPTION.

The *Calvinian* Doctrine upon these Points, handed from *Geneva* by the *English* Refugees, and propagated by CARTWRIGHT in the *Margaret* Professor's Chair at *Cambridge*, was at a Consultation of several Prelates and Divines at *Lambeth* digested into nine Articles, commonly called the LAMBETH ARTICLES, and agreed upon N-ov. 10, 1595. [Naz-aloul] but by Order of Queen *Elizabeth* were immediately recall'd and suppress'd.

Lamb-Art = Cart Naz-aloul Predés-Liber-Auxili-Pers-Red.

The seven Precepts of the Sons of Noah are recorded by the Jewish Doctors under the following Titles.

- I. To worship the true God. [CULTUS divinus]
- II. To renounce IDOLATRY.
- III. To commit no Murder. [CAEDes]

IV. Not

IV. Not to be defiled with Fornication, &c. [STUPRUM]

V. To avoid all Rapine, Theft, &c. [FURTUM]

VI. To administer Justice [JUSTITIA]

VII. Not to eat the Flesh with the Blood [SANGUIS]

Such Gentiles as were admitted to the Worship of the God of *Israel*, and the Hope of a Future Life, but were not circumcised, nor yet conformed to the Mosaical Rites, being only oblig'd to the Observation of the foregoing Precepts were call'd Profelytes of the Gates, in Opposition to the Profelytes of Righteousness, or of the Covenant, who differ'd nothing from the *Jews*, but that they were of *Gentile Race*. *Vid. Lewis Heb. Antiq.*

Sept-Præcept = Cul-Idol-Cæd-Stup-Furt-Jústiti-Sanguis.

MISNAH, GEMARAH, TALMUD.

The MISNAH in 6 Books [Misna-BS] contained 63 Tracts [Traut] into which the Traditions or Oral Law of the *Jews* were methodically digested by *Rabbi Judah HAKKADOsh* in the Time of *Antoninus P-ius* [Hakad-AnP] As soon as it was published, it became the Subject of the Study of all their learned Men, and the chiefest of them both in *Judæa* and *Babylonia* employed themselves to make Comments upon it; and these with the *Misnah* make up both their *Talmuds*, i. e. the *Jerusalem Talmud*, and the *Babylonish Talmud*. These Comments are called the GEMARAH or Complement, the Misnah the Text; both together the TALMUD [Tal = Mis-Gema] The JERUSALEM TALMUD was compleated about *A. D. 300.* [Tál-Jerig]

The B-abylonish TALMUD about 500, or in the Beginning of the Sixth Century [Tal-Bug] This latter is only in Esteem amongst the Jews. *Vid. Prid. Connect. p. 328.*

Misna-Bs Traut Hakad-AnP Tal=Mis-Gema Tál-jerig Tal-Bug.

Characteres Arithmetici GRÆCI &
HEBRAICI.

Ab-βe-γi-δο ευ-ςau ζoi-ηk-θου-ια κex-λι-μο
ου-ξau.

Op-wei λου ρά-σε-τι υf-φu-χau ψoi-ωμει
θου.

Ab-βé-γi-το ηu-iau ioi ηk uou ia κex-λι-
μο u Dau.

yp-βei ζou πα-τε-σι ηf-ηu-ου ioique
ηei you.

The Decads and Hundreds will be easily distinguished from each other, and therefore only the first Figure is added as ηi sc. λ=3 i. e. 30. η sc. η=e i. e. 200. Pronounce λου kopou, ηon San-pou, ηf Thauf, ηou tsadou.

The Ages of Christianity as distinguished by Dr. Cave, according to what was most remarkable in each Century.

Cent. I.	Sæculum	Apostolicum
Cent. II.	Sæculum	G-nosticum
Cent. III.	Sæculum	Novatianum

Cent.	IV.	Sæculum	ARIANUM
Cent.	V.	Sæculum	NESTORIANUM
Cent.	VI.	Sæculum	EUTYCHICUM
Cent.	VII.	Sæculum	MONOTHELITICUM
Cent.	VIII.	Sæculum	EICONICLASTICUM
Cent.	IX.	Sæculum	PHOTIANUM
Cent.	X.	Sæculum	OBSCURUM
Cent.	XI.	Sæculum	HILDEBRANDINUM
Cent.	XII.	Sæculum	WALDENSE
Cent.	XIII.	Sæculum	SCHOLASTICUM
Cent.	XIV.	Sæculum	WICKLEVIANNUM
Cent.	XV.	Sæculum	SYNODALE
Cent.	XVI.	Sæculum	R-EFORMATUM.

Ap-G-Nov Ari-Nest-Eut Monoth-Eic-Phot-Ob Hil-
Wa-Scho Wick-Sy-R.

*The Division of the ROMAN Empire out of the
Book called Notitia Imperii, said to be written
about the Time of Arcadius and Honorius.*

The whole Empire was divided into 13 Dioceses
under 4 PRAEfecti Prætorio, and about 120 PRO-
vinces contained in them. [Præf = dibi = pradz]

1. The *Præfectus Prætorio* ORIENTIS, and under
him five Dioceses, viz. the ORiental, E-gyptian,
A-fiatick, PONTick and THRACIAN Dioceses. [Or=
L-As-Po-Th]

2. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of ILLYRICUM, and
under him two Dioceses, viz. MACEDONIA and D-acia.
[Ill = Ma-D]

3. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of Italy, and under
him three Dioceses, viz. Italy, ILLYRICUM, and
AFRICA. [It=It-Il-Af]

4. The *Præfectus Prætorio* G-alliarum, and under
him three Dioceses, viz. Hispania, GALLIA, and
B-ritannia. [G=His-Ga-B]

Præf = Dibi = Pradz = Ill = Ma-D Or = E-As-
Po-Th It=It-II-Af G=His-Ga-B.

The Dimensions of the Ark and Temple.

The Length (LONgitude) of the ARK 300 Cu-
bits. [Ark-lo-cubig] The Breadth 50 Cubits. The
Height (ALtitudo) 30 Cubits. [Bruz-Aliz]

The Length of the House which K. *Solomon* built
for the Lord was 60 Cubits: The Breadth thereof
20 Cubits, and the Height thereof 30 Cubits, 1 *Kings*
vi. 2. [Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty] The Length of the
Porch 20 Cubits, the Height thereof 120 Cubits,
2 *Chron.* iii. 4. [Porez-bez]

Ark-Lo-cubig-Bruz-Aliz. Tem-Lónsy-Brez-Alty
Porez-bez.

*Computation of the Cost, Vessels, Vestments, &c.
of Solomon's Temple.*

By *Villalpandus* Computation of the Number of
TALents of Gold, Silver, and Brass, laid out upon
the TEMple, the Sum amounts to 6904.822,500 l.
Sterling. [Tal-tem = souzo-ked-ug] And the Jewels
are reckon'd to exceed this Sum.

Vessels of Gold (VAsa AUREA) consecrated to
the Use of the Temple, are reckon'd by *Josephus*
140,000. [Vas-aureabóztb] Which, according to
Capel's Reduction of the Tables contain'd in them,
amounts to 545.296,203 Pounds Sterling [lolenáu-
dyt]

The Vessels of Silver (VAsa ARGentea) 1.340,000
[Vas-áratóztb] are computed at 439,344,000.
[fin-toftb]

Priests Vestments of Silk (VESTes SERICæ) 10000.
[Vest-sericaztb]

P-urple

Purple Vestments for Singers 2.000,000. [Pem]
 Trumpets 200,000 [Tregth] Other Musical Instruments 40,000. [Instroz]

Besides these Charges there was that of the other Materials, and of 10,000 Men *per* Month in *Lebanon* to hew down Timber (SYLVICIDÆ) [Sylvicidaz] To carry Burthens (VECTORES) 70,000. [Vectoiz] To hew Stones (LAPICIDINÆ) 80,000 [Lapiky] and 3300 Overseers (EPISCOPI) [Episcoptig] who were all employed for 7 Years (ANNIS SEPTem) To whom, besides their Wages and Diet, *Solomon* gave a free Gift 6.733,977 Pounds. (DONUM SOLOMONIS) [*s-paut-noip*] The Treasure left by *David* towards carrying on this Work (RELIQUIT DAVID) 911.416,207. [*nab-oás-dyp*]

N. B. *th* is left out, as Sylvicidaz for Sylvicidazth, &c. it being impossible to mistake 10,000 for 10.

Tal-tem = *souzo-ked-ug* Vas-aureabóztb = *lol-enau-dyt.*

Vas-aratoztb = *fin-toftb* Treg Instroz Vest-sericáz Pem.

An-sept Sylvicidaz Lapiky Vectoiz Episcoptig.

Don Solomo *s-paut-noip* reliquit Dav-nab-oás-dyp.

The Number of those that returned (REDUCES) from the Captivity were 42,360 [Redúse-taux] besides PROSELYTES 7337. [Profeloitip]

The particular Sums in EZRA'S CATALOGUE amount to 29,828. [Cat-ézdou-kek]

The particular Sums in NEHEMIAH'S CATALOGUE 31,031. [Cat-nehetazib] How these Accounts are reconcil'd, *Vide* the Index to the Bible.

Reduse-taux Profeloitip Cat-ézdou-kek Cat-nehetazib.

The SILVER of them that were numbered of the CONGREGATIONS was a Hundred TALENTS and a Thousand seven Hundred and threescore and fifteen SHEKELS after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, a BEKAH for every Man, that is half a Shekel after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, for every one that went to be numbered from twenty Years old and upwards for six Hundred Thousand and three Thousand and five Hundred and fifty Men. *Exod.* xxviii. 25, 26.

Sil-Con=Talg-Shékapoil Beksyf-luz=Shekelizappu.

Difference of Talents.

Attick Minas. At. Drachms

A SYRIAN TALENT contain'd	15	1500
A PTOLEMAIC Talent	20	2000
† An EUBOICK Talent	60	6000
An ALEXANDRIAN Talent	120	12000
An ANTIOCHIAN Talent	60	6000
A larger ATTICK Talent	80	8000
A BABYLONISH Talent	70	7000
An ÆGINEAN Talent	100	10000
† A RHODIAN Talent	100	10000
A TYRIAN Talent	80	8000
An ÆGYPTIAN Talent	80	8000

Tal-Sal=Mal Ptolem=ez Eub=aux Alexan=bez & Ant=aux.

Att-Maj=eiz Babyl=oiz Ægin=ag Rh=ag
Tyr-Ægypt=eiz.

† According to some the *Rhodian* Talent contain'd but 4500 Attick Drachms, and the *Euboick* but 4000. *Vid.* Brerewood *de Ponderibus & Pretiis*, Cap. 9.

I shall

I shall conclude with two Lines, just to shew how by this Method may be remember'd the Year and Chapter of any particular Statute. Those to whom a Hint of this Nature may perhaps be thought useful, are best capable of applying and improving it as they shall see Occasion.

An Act for Prevention of FRAUDS and Perjuries, 29 CAROL. II. c. 3. [Fraud-Carolen-t]

An Act against Abuses in Presentation to Benefices (SIMONY) 31 ELIZ. c. 6. [Sim-Elib-s]

The Bill for First-Fruits (PRIMITIÆ) 26 H-en. VIII. c. 3. [Primit-Hes-t]

An Act for the Dissolution of the MONASTERIES.
The lesser 27 H. VII. c. 28. } [Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba.]
The greater 31 H. VIII. c. 11. }

Fraud-Carolen-t Sim-Elib-s Primit-Hes-t Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba.

To remember the several Statutes relating to the same Subject must needs be more difficult, as there is but one leading Syllable for the whole Line; but may be done in the following Manner.

Some of the principal Acts which relate to the Poor (PAUPERES) are 43 ELIZ. c. 2. 13, 14 CAR. II. c. 82. 3, 4 WILLIAM and M-ary, c. 81. 8, 9 WILL. III. c. 30. 9, 10 WILL. III. c. 11. 12 ANN. c. 18.

Paup-Elot.e Carat,ad Wi-Mt,cib Wilk-iz.n,ab. An-ad-bei.

I have written this letter to you in the hope that it will be of some use to you. I have written it in the hope that it will be of some use to you. I have written it in the hope that it will be of some use to you.

The first part of the letter is devoted to a discussion of the history of the English language. I have written this part of the letter in the hope that it will be of some use to you.

The second part of the letter is devoted to a discussion of the history of the English language. I have written this part of the letter in the hope that it will be of some use to you.

The third part of the letter is devoted to a discussion of the history of the English language. I have written this part of the letter in the hope that it will be of some use to you.

The fourth part of the letter is devoted to a discussion of the history of the English language. I have written this part of the letter in the hope that it will be of some use to you.

The fifth part of the letter is devoted to a discussion of the history of the English language. I have written this part of the letter in the hope that it will be of some use to you.

The sixth part of the letter is devoted to a discussion of the history of the English language. I have written this part of the letter in the hope that it will be of some use to you.



I N D E X

Vocum Memorialium.



MEMORIAL

IN DE

MEMORIAL

MEMORIAL



THE USE of the INDEX.

 *HE following Index may be useful in two Respects; either as it will serve to try the Proficiency of the Learner, who may exercise himself in Resolving and Explaining the Memorial Words, thus separated from their proper Classes, and intermingled with each other; (which will at the same Time be a Means to fix them the better in his Memory:) or, as it may be to those who are a little acquainted with the Art, but have not charged their Memories with the Technical Lines, a ready Help to answer many Questions in Chronology, Geography, History, &c. without the Trouble of searching for them in the Tables. To make which the easier in the Historical and Chronological Part, it was thought proper to add a Letter or two, at the End of each Word; by the Help of which, and the Beginning of the Words together, any one, who is but tolerably acquainted with History, and is Master of the General Key, will readily know what the Words stand for. The Abbreviations are as follow.*

The Use of the INDEX.

A B. Archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i> .	K Eg. King of <i>Egypt</i> .
Ær. Æra or EPOCHA.	K Ju. King of <i>Judah</i> .
B. Battle.	K Is. King of <i>Israel</i> .
C. Council.	K M. King of <i>Media</i> .
Ep. Epistle, <i>i. e.</i> the Time of Writing it.	K Ma. King of <i>Macedon</i> .
Ev. Evangelist.	K P. King of <i>Persia</i> .
E R. Emperor of <i>Rome</i> .	K R. King of <i>Rome</i> .
E E. Emp. of the East.	K S. King of <i>Syria</i> .
E W. Emp. of the West.	L. Learned Man, Author, &c.
F. Father.	Leg. Legate.
H. Heretick, Schismatick, &c.	Mart. Martyr.
H P. High Priest.	P. Pope.
J. Judge of <i>Israel</i> .	Pa. Patriarch.
K. King.	Po. Poet.
K Ass. King of <i>Assyria</i> .	Pr. Prophet.
K B. King of <i>Babylon</i> .	Q. Queen.
K E. King of <i>England</i> .	W. War.
	= different Names of the same Person.

Those Words which have no Letter at the End of them, denote some Fact in History; as Abanab the Calling of Abraham.

The Italick Letters represent the Year before or after Christ. The Small Capitals M and P in the middle of a Word denote the Year of the World, or of the Julian Period, as Troypilta, &c.

Be careful to give the right Pronunciation; and note, that the Accent, unless where otherwise marked, or when the Penultima is long by Position, is always on the Ante-penultima.



I N D E X.

Voces Chronologicæ & Historicæ.

A		Page		Page
A Baneb		6	Ahazíkku K Ju.	23
A Abdónaso J.	21		Aházikoup K If.	23
Abezyk-boil Pa.	19		Aházpod K Ju.	22
* Abímelets J.	21		Alarobz	44
Abínup K Ju.	23		Al-Balbuz K S.	31
Abmezki	10		Albantyt Mart.	12
Abpepni	10		Al-Cazka E E.	43
Abrámanous Pa.	20		Alexanky K Eg.	32
Actia B.	39		Alexandroik Q Ju.	33
Actst wr.	51		Alexita	35
Adniz Pa.	18		Alextis K Ma.	35
Adraap E R.	42		Alphabin K.	51
Ægialezkou K.	30		Al-Sedd E R.	40
Ægtas K.	35		Amaslaun K Eg.	27
† Ænedeido	4		Amázkin K Ju.	22
Ænobarbale E W.	43		Ambrótpo F.	47
Æschlel Po.	37		Amonfot K Ju.	22
Agáthlaup L.	50		Amospeip Pr.	24
Ahábnak K. If.	23		Anácloud Po.	37
			Anastafna E E.	42

* This and some other Words in the *Memorial Lines* are more contracted, as Abimets.

† *Anno Mundi.*

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

<i>Ancyrtal C.</i>	<i>Page 46</i>
<i>Ancsip K R.</i>	38
<i>Ann-chei Q E.</i>	16
<i>Annpyb Q E.</i>	15
<i>An-Sabatafff</i>	12
<i>Antigonoz K Ju.</i>	33
<i>Ant-Epiboil K S.</i>	31
<i>Ant-Eupaso K S.</i>	31
<i>Ant-Magdee K S.</i>	31
<i>Ant-Phibsa E R.</i>	40
<i>Ant-Pibip E R.</i>	40
<i>Anti-Sidétboz K S.</i>	31
<i>Anti-Sodoin K S.</i>	31
<i>Ant-Théodauz K S.</i>	31
<i>Anttob C.</i>	46
<i>Appi-TRA L.</i>	30
<i>Apronaunn K B.</i>	25
<i>Aprunf K Eg.</i>	27
<i>Apr = Hoph K Eg.</i>	30
<i>Aquádsi L.</i>	49
<i>Aquibek L.</i>	48
<i>Arasleí-fik Pa.</i>	19
<i>Arbapop K Aff.</i>	25
<i>Arb = Tig.</i>	29
<i>Arbeltib K B.</i>	35
<i>Archelt K Ju.</i>	33
<i>Archidad L.</i>	36
<i>Archiloseiz Po.</i>	37
<i>Arctoul E E.</i>	42
<i>Argobdaup</i>	35
<i>Aridætet K.</i>	35
<i>Arisbys K Ju.</i>	33
<i>Aristed Ph.</i>	36
<i>Aritel H.</i>	47
<i>Arkpyn K B.</i>	25
<i>Aristob-secaun K Ju.</i>	33
<i>Arnobtyt F.</i>	48

<i>Arphetos Pa.</i>	<i>Page 20</i>
<i>Arri-ANP. L.</i>	50
<i>Art-Lóng = Ahas.</i>	30
<i>Art-Long fauf K P.</i>	28
<i>Art-Mnoyf K P.</i>	28
<i>Arthlaf K.</i>	15
<i>Arunfyk A B.</i>	53
<i>Afanul K Ju.</i>	23
<i>Affarsky K Aff.</i>	25
<i>Affar = Afnap.</i>	30
<i>Aftuno K M.</i>	28
<i>Afty = Ahas.</i>	30
<i>Athalikko Q Ju.</i>	22
<i>Athanasies F.</i>	46
<i>Athaulfaz K Sp.</i>	
<i>Athenagorapp F.</i>	46
<i>Attifla K.</i>	44
<i>Aügfoil E W.</i>	43
<i>Augustel E R.</i>	39
<i>Avitful E W.</i>	42
<i>Aurepz E R.</i>	41
<i>Austins F.</i>	47

B

<i>Baanut K If.</i>	23
<i>Bab-Dár-Hylas</i>	11
<i>Babedit</i>	10
<i>Balsaboub L.</i>	49
<i>Ba-Pdik E R.</i>	40
<i>Basfia C.</i>	45
<i>Basílibad H.</i>	47
<i>Bas-Mácekaup E E.</i>	43
<i>Bas-Magtoiz F.</i>	47
<i>Bedsaus L.</i>	49
<i>Beléspop K B.</i>	25
<i>Bel = Bala = Nab.</i>	29

Belibupze

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

Belibupze K B. <i>Pag.</i> 25	Chryfotouk F. <i>Pag.</i> 47
Berodjou L. 49	Chynfop K Aff. 26
Boadaup Q. Br. 14	Cimbat W. 38
Bonesa A B. 53	Cle-k-aloud P. 48
Byzantiz 41	Cle-p-atoip P. 48
C	Cleopátla Q Eg. 31
Cadefly 17	Cle-romaul F. 46
Cadmafno K. 34	Clem-aléxane F. 46
Caitel-naz Pa. 18	Clod E R. 39
Caitspou Pa. 19	Clovoka K F. 12
Caligulik E R. 39	Co-da-thé-mateib C. 45
Cambylen K P. 28	Co-vi-just-Olut C. 45
Cámb = Ahas 30	Co-ag-co-po-mon-
Canbau K E. 14	seiz C. 45
Candaup tu K. 34	Codomattu K P. 29
Caradab E R. 40	Codrázpa K. 34
Caránkaf K. 34	Col-Eph-Jafe Ep. 52
Car-Nudke E R. 41	Columbont 13
Caro-primfel K E. 15	Commódbeiz E R. 40
Car-fecfok K E. 15	Compatze 13
Car-chep-riz K E. 16	Confésfe K E. 14
Casibelud 14	Constantinobóli 13
Catalaud 39	Const-Arctoul 51
Cecblus K. 34	Constfaj C. 45
Celsbuz L. 48	Constys E R. 41
Ceritheiz H. 47	* Co-Co-Constip 41
Chal-le-mar EuDi-	Consulzoi 38
ola C. 45	Contractad Ær. 8
CharleMeig E. 12	Con-ta Ær. 148
Charoppuo 34	Copernafoit L. 49
Charteel 17	Corinth-Rup Ep. 52
Chichfal A B. 53	Creofeiz 34
Chlo-Galtyt E R. 41	Creppaz Ær. 10
Chris-Mundothf Æ. 10	Crœfufe K. 34
Chris-Perifoíbo Æ. 10	Croisaznu 13

* Constantine, Constantius and Constans.

Crom-

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

Crom-morsuk Page 18

Cromfli 18

Crothf Ær. 8

Curt-V Esp. L. 50

Cyaxasif K M. 28

Cy-d-lun K M. 28

Cyprelk F. 46

Cyr-alexobe F. 47

Cyr-Jilz F. Mart. 46

Cyr-Muntosk Ær. 10

CyrPoboik Ær. 10

Cyruts 8

D

Dar-Hystalda K P. 28

Dar-Medlik K B. 27

Dar-Nothodi K P. 28

Daniull Pr. 24

Davazul K If. 23

Debodeil Pr. 21

Decemvoly 38

Decidon E R. 40

Dejopzou K M. 28

Deletok 8

DelMasfus 10

DelPetsyau 10

Dem-Nicafu K S. 31

Dem-Nicaty K S. 31

Dem-Sâse K S. 31

Den-Olakzou 52

Diconoi 38

Did-Juli-Sant E R. 40

Di-Halic-AUG. L. 50

Diocleseko Ær. 9

Dio-gen Ær. 148

Diógetet Ph. 36

Dio-Maxdeif E R. 41

Disp-Judpa Page 12

Domitka E R. 39

Donaten 47

Dracsef 36

E

Ecclesi-Paxtad 12

Eddoid K E. 15

Ed-setyp K E. 15

Ed-tertes K E. 15

Ed-quárfauz K E. 15

E-fi-Rokt K E. 15

Ed-sexlos K E. 15

Ed=Nás-loi-rél-cho

pou-rekque 16

Edmundis A B. 53

Egbekek K. 14

Ehutel J. 21

Eleadna H P. 32

Eliasholt H P. 32

Elibup H P. 21

El-Nap Q E. 16

Elsluk Q E. 15

Elniz K If. 23

Eloboil J. 21

Empad = Bala 29

Empea K B. 25

Enchsed-itu Pa. 18

Enchtíke Pa. 19

Endil-nyl Pa. 18

Enosipaun Pa. 19

Eph-ce-the-nesfib C. 45

Eph-Jase Ep. 52

Eph-Syrtoiz F. 47

Epicudpa Ph. 36

Epiphanisk F. 47

Erasmuts

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

<i>Erasmus</i> L.	Page 49
<i>Efarhadopzau</i> K B.	25
<i>Efar</i> = <i>Asnap</i> .	29
<i>Esthosa</i> Q.	11
<i>Ethelúnau</i> K.	12
<i>Evagteiz</i> F.	47
<i>Euclizau</i> L.	36
<i>Evillaub</i> K B.	26
<i>Eunomitauz</i> H.	47
<i>Eu-Pamtel</i> F.	46
<i>Eurymedopz</i> B.	35
<i>Eutropfek</i> L.	49
<i>Exafna</i> Ær.	6
<i>Expidet</i> Ær.	10
<i>Exmélat</i> Ær.	10
<i>Ezelul</i> Pr.	11
<i>Ezrolk</i>	

F

<i>Fergtid</i> K.	51
<i>Flav-Clesk</i> E R.	41
<i>Florénfin</i> C.	45
<i>FRAN-Pharomódy</i>	51
<i>Fred-d dap</i> E W.	43

G

<i>Ga-Co-Rup</i> Ep.	52
<i>Galbot</i> L.	49
<i>Galbaun</i> E R.	39
<i>Golertyt</i>	41
<i>Galilasfe</i> L.	49
<i>Galliendanz</i> E R.	41
<i>Gall-Vodla</i> E R.	41
<i>Gangtoz</i> C.	46
<i>Gededol</i> J.	21

<i>Gelásone</i> P.	Page 48
<i>Gellaad</i> L.	49
<i>Gensful</i> K.	44
<i>Gëobó-doi</i> K E.	15
<i>Geor-ga-jab</i> K E.	16
<i>Ger-Charlmeig</i> E W.	43
<i>Gerizózei</i>	12
<i>Gibrapzo</i>	18
<i>Gildusp</i> L.	49
<i>God-Bulnou</i> K.	17
<i>Gordin</i> E R.	40
<i>Gracchade</i>	38
<i>Granitif</i> B.	35
<i>Gratabla</i> L.	49
<i>Grego-bi-búpe</i> P.	48
<i>GregorNaztois</i> F.	47
<i>Greg-Thaumelf</i> F.	47
<i>Grypadi</i> K S.	31
<i>Gunpatfo</i>	13

H

<i>Habafn</i> Pr.	24
<i>Haglez</i> Pr.	24
<i>Halic-AUG.</i> L.	50
<i>Heb-aped-óso</i> Pa.	19
<i>Hebdeka</i> Pa.	20
<i>Hebsi</i> Ep.	52
<i>Helidak</i> E R.	40
<i>Hengful</i> K.	14
<i>Hen-Stelsi</i> L.	49
<i>Hen-prag</i> K E.	14
<i>Hen-secbuf</i> K E.	15
<i>He-thdas</i> K E.	15
<i>He fotoín</i> K E.	15
<i>He-fisad</i> K E.	15
<i>Hen-fised</i> K E.	15

Z

Hen-

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

Hen-sépfeil K E.	15
Hen-oclyn K E.	15
Hen-gé-tal-an-sez- chez-gib-géd-ped.	16
Herculadoif	34
Hermogapy H.	47
Herm-Pastaul F.	46
Herodik K Ju.	33
Herodofus L.	49
Hefychifoun L.	49
Hezepep K Ju.	22
Hierocléze L.	48
Hilarilf F.	47
Hipparbse L.	49
Holofeflu	11
Homnad	37
Honotni E W.	42
Hofepku Pr.	24
Hospiz K If.	23
Hostilspy K R.	38
Hybaboid	13
Hygalo P.	41
Hyrcatu H P.	33
Hyrca-secunfi H P.	33

J

Jacobebauk-bop Pa.	18
Jadutob H P.	32
Jaïdaz J.	21
Jakip Pa.	20
Jamaicaull	18
Jamse Ep.	52
Jamsyd K E.	15
Jam-d-seif K E.	15
Jam-chef-fau	16
Jann K E. v Johann.	

Jannazu H P.	Page 32
Jarosy-naud Pa.	18
Jarilof Pa.	19
Jasboil H P.	32
Ibzâke J.	21
Jehoaâshkoik K Ju.	22
Jehoahâklau K If.	23
Jehoashkin K If.	23
Jehoiakaug K Ju.	22
Jehoiakimsyn K Ju.	22
Jehoiasys	11
Jehorkein K Ju.	22
Jehosaphanbo K Ju.	22
Jehukko K If.	23
Jephtak J.	21
Jeromtoik F.	47
Jerobnoil K If.	23
Jero-sekdu K If.	23
Jersta Pr.	24
Jeshualis H P.	32
Ignabza F.	46
Inakus K.	34
Incendikk	38
Inquifded	17
Joankof P.	48
Joeleig Pr.	24
Joanânipt H P.	32
Johann K E.	14
Joh-ps K E.	16
Johnp Ev.	52
Joiadoat H P.	32
Jonabauz H P.	33
Jonkze Pr.	24
Jorknau K If.	23
Jorn-Just. L.	50
Josephaup L.	47
Josephasil Pa. ob.	10

Voces Chronologica & Historica.

Johsol J.	Page 21
Josiasoz K Ju.	22
Jothpuk K Ju.	22
Jovtauf E R.	42
Irenasp F.	46
Irenpoup E E.	43
Isakous Pa.	20
Isebyk-beiz Pa.	19
Isleptaud A B.	53
Ispez Pr.	24
Istit B.	35
Italein W.	38
Ital-Odops K.	51
Judpa Ep.	52
Jugpes K B.	25
Jugubzou W.	38
Julios E R.	39
Julisa E R.	42
Ju-Mafs	33
Justlak E E.	43
Just-Marboz F.	46
Justinilep E E.	43

L

Laborosoarchlul K B.	26
Lactantyt F.	46
Laertbop L.	49
Lamkoif-poip Pa.	18
Lamibiz Pa.	20
Langhisp A B.	53
Laodisa C.	46
Lat-bed-in-oil-dal-lap C.	45
L-az-blat P.	48
Le-Ispap E E.	43
Leoloi E E.	43

Leo-Moff P.	Page 48
Leo-Pheiks E E.	43
Levapus	20
Leuctratpi B.	35
Libertle P.	48
Licinitet	41
Linadka Po.	37
Ling-lattleip	12
Lollatub	13
Lombalk L.	49
Lucibup K Br.	12
Lukaub Ev.	52
Lycurgnes	36
Lycophrepz Po.	37
Lyodul-doif C.	45

M

Macdap E R.	40
Macaript F.	47
Mahalatsyn Pa.	19
Mahalatoul-koul Pa.	18
Mahomaudd	9
Maho-las Ær.	148
Majolp E W.	43
Malachinp Pr.	24
Ma-ls Q E.	16
Mar-ls Q E.	16
Manasteps H P.	32
Manasfout K Ju.	22
Manepp H.	47
Mantisi B.	35
Marathonz B.	35
Marcboz H.	47
Marcolz E E.	42
Mard-Empea K B.	25
Markot Ev.	52
Marylut Q E.	15

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

Maffanelfop	18	Nehemiffu	Page II
Maff-Paraloid	17	Neriglun K B.	26
Mathfa Ev.	52	Nerul E R.	39
Maxetu E R.	41	Nervous E R.	40
Maximideif E R.	41	Nic-fil con-aritel C.	45
Medazoiz Arch.	34	Ninezlou K Aff.	34
Menappe K If.	23	Ninevsad	11
Menelápe H P.	32	Noachazus-nuz Pa.	18
Mephtek A B.	53	Noerok Pa.	20
Merlopoi L.	49	Novdua H.	47
Mefesfoud K B.	25	Numpaf K R.	37
Meff-primpot W.	35		
Meff-fecsku W.	35	O	
Methufeip-naun Pa.	18		
Methusitap Pa.	20	Obadilkoi Pr.	24
Micha-Paladfa E E.	43	Ochilk K P.	29
Micput Pr.	24	Odops K.	44
Mil-tribfoz	38	Oedibefs K. Th.	34
Min-Fdez F.	46	Ogygapaus fl.	34
Mithridkou W.	39	Oly-jan Ær.	148
Mizdakk	10	Omnel K If.	23
Montape H.	47	On-primida H P.	32
Mof-mola	21	On-sduz H P.	32
		On-tboul H P.	32
N		Origetf F.	47
		Orós-Theo L.	49
Nabonad = Belsh.	29	Oth-magnis E W.	43
Nabonadlul K B.	26	Othóbdauk Leg.	53
Nabopolfel K B.	26	Othdip Leg.	53
Nab-fes Ær.	148	Othofou E R.	39
Naduff K If.	23	Othózu J.	21
Nadipif K B.	25	Ottadoup E T.	13
Nahorakon-bok Pa.	19		
Nahordall Pa.	20	P	
Nahupuk Pr.	24		
Nebfys K B.	26	Papaaz H.	47
Necufas K Eg.	27	Pap-avatyf	13

Pau-

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

Pau-Samdauz H.	47
Paufato L.	49
Pec-lambeka A B.	53
Pec-readdoin A B.	53
Peft B R.	51
Pekaipfa K If.	23
Pekapun K If.	23
Pelagiózu H.	47
Pelapup-etou Pa.	13
Pelegedop Pa.	20
Pelf Ep.	52
Pé-secaup Ep.	52
Pelofib W.	35
Pertinant E R.	40
Perfatat K. Myc.	34
Petrattu L.	49
Pharamody K.	51
Pharfop B.	39
Philipeff E R.	40
Phi-Col-Ep-Ph-Jafe Ep.	52
Phil-jufy L.	47
Philido Ær.	8
Philipob B.	39
Philipne K Syr.	31
Phocilp W.	35
Phraflau K M.	28
Pindfoz Po.	37
Plu-TRA L.	50
POL-Bolath	51
Polycarázei F.	46
PORT-Alphabin K.	51
Porphepy L.	48
Powdsyl	17
Prinafon	13
Prin-be-skei	27
Priscitpa H.	47

Priscsaf K R.	Page 38
Probdois E R.	41
Procolip L.	49
Promaskoi	34
Prosp-THEO. L.	50
Protalen	17
Prudinp L.	49
Pfammaug K Eg.	27
Pfaminitel K Eg.	28
Pfamitspy K Eg.	27
Ptol-Geografz L.	49
Pt. Aulaul K Eg.	31
Pt. Epiphezo K Eg.	31
Pt. Euergdoz K Eg.	31
Pt. Lathyradz K Eg.	31
Pt. Phadko K Eg.	30
Pt. Philopeeb K Eg.	31
Pt. Phombeiz K Eg.	31
Pt. Physcobfu K Eg.	31
Pun-esi-das-bok W.	38
Purolt	11
Pyrdoin W.	38
Pythaglys Ph.	36

R

Reg-Babylezou	27
Regn-Isrelo	11
Reg-Judofk	11
Reg-Romdol	37
Regibfni K B.	26
Rehonoil K If.	23
Reuapeip-din Pa.	19
Reuedap Pa.	20
Revnau	52
Ricardiz A B.	53
Ricbein K E.	14

Ri-

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

Ri-setoip K E.	Page 15
Ri-terokt K E.	15
Rí-ls-jeb-ed K E.	16
RomMidub Ær.	10
RomPinfa Ær.	10
Romput Ær.	8
Ro-pdu Ær.	148
Ro-ftlun L.	49
Rufinz L.	47
Rufkoi K E.	14

S

Sab = So.	29
Sabacopdoi K Eg.	27
Salamoky B.	35
Salasout-ott Pa.	19
Saldibb Pa.	20
Salm = Enemefs.	30
Salmpeb	11
Salmpek K Aff.	25
Sambap H P.	21
Samnife W.	38
Sanchabout L.	49
Saós = Nabu.	30
Saosfaup K B.	26
Saphsyd Po.	37
Sardanpop K Aff.	33
Sardisp C.	46
Sardug	11
Satatty K Cr.	34
Saulaznu K If.	22
Scanderboft	13
Scor-Fergtid	51
Sel-Caldfu K S.	31
Sel-Nitad K S.	31
S. Cerauneel K S.	31

Sel. Phaks K S.	31
Seleucuns K S.	31
Semiranaul Q Aff.	30
Sennachoibo K Aff.	25
Sen = Sarg.	30
Septepoi	12
Serakan-diz Pa.	19
Serugdaku Pa.	20
Servups K R.	30
Sethaty-nad Pa.	18
Sethikoif Pa.	19
Sevérant E R.	40
Sevpan K Eg.	27
Sev = Seth K Eg.	30
Shalluppe K If.	23
Sheffs Pa.	20
Shembulk-aug Pa.	20
Sil-Ital-Ne. fl.	50
Si-Macbot H P.	33
Sim-Jig H P.	32
Sim-secdap H P.	32
Sisyphalzo K.	34
Smerd = Art.	30
Smalcalloz	17
Socrinn Ph.	36
Sodakoup	10
Solomázal K.	22
Solun Ph.	36
Sophoclózei Po.	37
Sp-Invukk	17
S.quinleil P.	48
Stat-consularófo	37
Stat-regdol	37
Stephbil K E.	11
Steph-de K E.	16
Stephede A B.	53
Strab-TIB. L.	50

Strat-

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

Stratfotod A B.	53
Sudbutoik A B.	53
Superlid K R.	38
Swed-Frokas K R.	51
Syl-deicteiz	39
Symmachezb L.	47

T

Tacidoil E R.	41
Tacitázei L.	49
Tambajatoun	13
Tembybe	8
TemMenne	10
Tempipze	10
Terakoik-dyl Pa.	19
Terebes Pa.	20
Tertand F.	46
Teucbuzd	34
Theop-Antask F.	46
Thaumelf F.	46
Thebadel W.	35
Theocreku Po.	37
Theódoni K.	44
Theodotapu L.	47
Theo-júnozei E E.	42
Theo-magtoin E E.	42
Thesbdif	34
Thesle-t Ep.	52
Tholett J.	21
Thom-Aquadsí L.	49
Thuanfop L.	49
Tiberbu E R.	39
Ti-Tímfu Ep.	52
Tim-secaup Ep.	52
Timosu Ep.	52
Tirhapol K Eg.	27

Titfu Ep.	Page 52
Titpou E R.	39
Totlop K. oft. G.	44
Trajank E R.	40
Trenalol C.	45
Tren-decat-alfu C.	17
Tribfoud	38
Tromekeb Ær.	10
Tropilta Ær.	10
Troyabeit Ær.	8
Troy-jas Ær.	148
Turnlaul L.	49
Tychblos L.	14
Tylika	17

V

Valentady H.	47
Valereli E R.	41
Val(en)tinitauf EW.	42
Valiso E E.	42
Val-sikt E W.	42
Va-tódo E W.	42
Vespoiz E R.	39
Vitaa C.	45
Vitelloiz E R.	39
Vitrúv-JUL. L.	50
Ulp-Sev. L.	50
Un-Ploin	17
Vortig fos	14
Urb-s Cle-patoip PP.	48
Uz-azarikby K Is.	22

W

Walted A B.	53
Wil-Consau K E.	15

Wil-

Voces Chronologicae & Historicae.

Wil-Rufkoi K E.	14
Wil-tseik K E.	15
Wil-tbó-sou-fat K E.	16
Wichtyl A B.	53

X

Xenophilou Ph.	36
Xerxoku K P.	28
Xerd-Sog-Darnóth- odi K P.	28

Y

Yezfid	9
Yez jas Ær.	148

Z

Zacharippt K If.	23
Zebbel K S.	31
Zecharúdy Pr.	24
Zedekilnei or Zed- louk K If.	22
Zedleik	11
Zenobdoid Q.	12
Zenospo E E.	42
Zimnen K If.	23
Zonorabbak L.	49
Zoroafne	11
Zosifel L.	48
Zosoap Po.	48
Zos-THEO-JUN.	50



The Construction and Use of the GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.



F Words consisting of two Parts in the same Character, join'd with an Hyphen, the first Part denotes a City, Town, &c. in a Kingdom, Region, or Province denoted by the latter: The Words in Italick Letters signifying Places in Ancient Geography; the Words in Roman Letters Places in Modern Geography Thus *Abdér-thra*. *Abdera* a Town in ancient Thrace. *Aginc-art*. *Agincourt* in Artois.

Words in a Parenthesis denote that the Place represented by the first Syllable, or Syllables, is one of those represented by the latter, as (*Anteg-lee*) *Antego* one of the Leeward Islands, (*Cub-ant*) *Cuba* one of the Antilles.

The Letters N. E. S. W. following a Word denote the Situation of a Place; as *Antill-luc S.* the Antille Islands, South of the *Lucay Isles*; *Madér-barb W.* *Madera Isles*, West of *Barbary*.

The Letters G S. denote Sacred Geography.

Italicks joined with an Hyphen denote the Latitude and Longitude of a Place; as *Agrék-oit* the Latitude of *Agra* 28 Deg. the Longitude 73.

Italicks join'd with a Comma denote the Proportion of the Kingdom, &c. to Great Britain, as *Germt,ut*. *Germany* to Great Britain as 3,53 to 1.

Italicks joined without an Hyphen denote the Distance from London or Jerusalem; as *Pardel sc.* *Paris* from London about 225 Miles. *Antiochig*, *Antioch* from Jerusalem about 300 Miles.

Syllables joined with this Mark = denote correspondent Places of Ancient and Present Geography; as *Ach = livad*, the ancient *Achaia* the present *Livadia*.

Voces Geographicae.

A		Page		Page
<i>Abdér-thra</i>		86	Ancon-pap	68
<i>Acerr-camp</i>		87	Ang-caern W.	80
<i>Ach</i> = livad		89	Anj-ori	68
<i>Acroc-epir</i>		86	Ant-brab	66
<i>Adi-acar</i>		87	(Anteg-lee)	79
<i>Adrám-mysi</i>		87	Antill-luc S.	79
<i>Ægæ</i> = arch		91	Antiochig	75
<i>Ægín</i> = eng		92	<i>Antióch-pisid</i>	87
<i>Æo</i> = lipari		92	<i>Antium-vols</i>	87
<i>Æquí-lan</i>		88	<i>Aquilei-carn</i>	87
<i>Ætna</i> = gib		92	<i>Aram</i> = sy-mes G S.	94
<i>Africa</i> = trip-tun		90	<i>Arbél-afs</i>	86
<i>Aginc-art</i>		67	Arch-dwin	67
<i>Agrék-oit</i>		72	Archsó-fe	72
<i>Agr-ind</i>		69	<i>Ard-rut</i>	88
<i>Aix-la-cha-west</i>		67	<i>Argent</i> = stras	92
<i>Aix-prov</i>		65	<i>Arimin-umb</i>	87
<i>Aladul-nat</i>		70	<i>Arm</i> = turc-ala	90
<i>Alb</i> = brit		90	<i>Arv</i> = bama W. G S.	95
<i>Alepís-tei</i>		72	<i>Ashke</i> = ph G S.	94
<i>Alep-syri</i>		69	<i>Ashur</i> = afs G S.	94
<i>Alexib-if</i>		72	<i>Assúm-para</i>	70
<i>Allób</i> = fav		90	<i>Astrác-tart</i>	67
<i>Amas-nat</i>		70	<i>Astróp-lau</i>	72
(Amboyn-mol)		77	<i>Athik-el</i>	72
<i>Ambr-acar</i>		87	<i>Atho-mac</i>	88
<i>Amien-pic</i>		63	<i>Aug-fwab</i>	66
<i>Am-NEmoab</i> G S.		97	<i>Avig-prov</i>	68
<i>Amyc-lac</i>		87	<i>Aus-lan</i>	88
<i>Ancyr-gal</i>		87	<i>Azoph-circ</i>	70
			<i>Azór-port</i> W.	71
			B	

Voces Geographicae.

B	
Babylit-fo	72
Baboky	75
Bacca-tartPe	68
Bad-fwab	67
Bæt = guádal	92
Bag-dia	70
(Baha-luc)	79
Bai-campa	87
Bale = MaM	92
Balt-mary	70
(Barb-cari)	79
Barbbu-la	73
Bar-catal	67
Basilfoi-p	72
Bast-corsic	68
Bellbá-ku	72
Belg-servi	67
Beneven-nap	67
Bengdá-oul	72
Bérge-nor	68
Berl-branden	68
Bermta-lou	72
Berm-carol E.	79
Berr-ori	68
Bersy-l	71
Béry-phœn	86
Befánc-FranC	68
Bilb-bisc	67
Blénhe-bav	67
(Born-found)	77
Boryst = niep	92
Bosph-cím = caff	91
Bosp-thraci = const	91
Bourd-gui	65
Brand-Sup	68

Bred-brab	67
Brem-falo	67
Bres-file	68
Brug-flan	66
Brund-cala	85
Brus-brab	66
Brusly-o	72
Brut-cenot	88
Burg-casvet	67

C	
Cad-andal	67
Cagli-fard	68
Cala-mefs	88
Cali-gran W.	76
Cal-pica	67
Calp = gib	93
Camb-hana	66
Cana-jorm	95
Canar-bild W.	78
Cand-archip S.	76
Cann-peucet	86
Canta = bisc.	90
Canv-efs E.	80
Capíti-nap	68
Caramán-nat	70
Carbáli-pamph	87
Caríbb-ant E.	78
Carls-cro	67
Carp = scarp	92
Carthi-by	72
Cart-mur	68
Casp = fála-bach	91
Cassit = fill	92
Cals-rhup	67
Caydou-il	72

Voces Geographicæ.

CayrE	69
(Cele-mol)	77
Cenchr-ach	87
(Ceram-mol)	77
Cerig-mor S.	76
Cern = madag	92
Ceph-mor W.	76
Ceyl-Pwest E.	77
Chalc-ætol	87
Chalcéd-bith	87
Chalcis = neg	92
Chaly-gal	87
Chamb-fav	68
Chamb-tart	69
Charl-nam	66
Chax-æthinf	70
Cherón-bœ	86
Christ-agg	68
(Christ-lee S.)	79
Cimb = jut	89
Cimm = caff	91
Circass-tart	70
Cirt-num	87
Cith-bœ	86
Citidel-min	68
Clev-west	66
Clus-etru	87
Cnid-dora	87
Codán = zeel	89
Col-Agrip = col	92
Col-All = gen	92
Colch = meng	90
Colog-rhil	66
Coloss-phrygi	87
Comagen-syr P	87
Compos-gal	66
Constob-tæ	72

Const-rom	67
Constasg	71
Const-fwab	67
Coplu-be	71
Copsaz	74
Cop-zeel	68
Cord-andal	68
Corf-can W.	76
Corfi-pelig	87
Corinth-ach	87
Corfic-gen S.	76
Cos = lang	92
Craco-polp	68
Cracúz-ez	71
Crem-mil	68
Cres-pic	68
Cret = candi	92
(Cub-ant)	79
Cum-æolis	88
Cur-sab	88
Cush = æthi G S.	95
Cyp-nato S.	77
Cyrn = corfic	92
Cyth = ceri	92
Cyzi-mys	87

D

Dáa-bild	69
Daci = mold-wa-t	90
Damasc-buz	75
Damasc-cæls	87
Dan-a beerdoz	75
Dan-fwab-eux	97
Dantzick-prus	68
Dantzuf-bei	72
Daun-apu	88

Delph-

Voces Geographicae.

<i>Delph-pho</i>	86
<i>Denma,on</i>	75
<i>Devént-over</i>	66
<i>Diarb-Turk</i>	70
<i>Dioscor = Zoc</i>	92
<i>Dijon-burg</i>	65
<i>Dodon-mol</i>	87
<i>Doway-flan</i>	66
<i>Dresd-fax</i>	68
<i>Dunc-nub</i>	70
<i>Dunk-flan</i>	66
<i>Dwin-Mo-whi</i>	97
<i>Dyrr-mac</i>	16

E

<i>Eb-med</i>	78
<i>Ebúd = West</i>	80
<i>Ebús = Yv</i>	92
<i>Edéfs-mes</i>	87
<i>Ela = sus-pers G S.</i>	94
<i>Elb-ger-oc</i>	98
<i>Eleus-meg</i>	87
<i>Elish = arch G S.</i>	94
<i>Eph-ion</i>	87
<i>Epí = can</i>	89
<i>Epidau-lac</i>	86
<i>Eríd = po</i>	92
<i>Eub = neg</i>	92
<i>Euph-arm-fiP</i>	98
<i>Eux = black</i>	91

F

<i>Fee-gran</i>	70
<i>Ferd-falo</i>	67
<i>(Fer-can)</i>	78

<i>Ferrek-ub.ei-dd</i>	73
<i>Ferrek-ak</i>	73
<i>Fez-barb</i>	69
<i>Flor-tusc</i>	68
<i>Fontara-bisc</i>	67
<i>Formdi-g</i>	72
<i>Formo = sou-chin E.</i>	77
<i>Fort = can</i>	92
<i>Fofs-sclav</i>	68
<i>Franc-rhup</i>	66
<i>Fran-com-burg E.</i>	60
<i>Fret-gadi = gib</i>	91
<i>Fret-sicu = mels</i>	91
<i>Fun-jut E.</i>	76

G

<i>Gad = cad</i>	92
<i>Gætul = bild</i>	90
<i>Gang-paph</i>	87
<i>Gang-I-beng</i>	98
<i>Garamant = zar</i>	90
<i>Genevosy</i>	74
<i>Genev-switz</i>	68
<i>Gëobí-sou</i>	72
<i>Germt,ut</i>	75
<i>Gibtau-s</i>	72
<i>Gibrabsy</i>	74
<i>(Gilo-mol)</i>	77
<i>Gomer = alb G S.</i>	94
<i>Gott-goth</i>	68

H

<i>Halicár-dor A</i>	86
<i>Hamath = phæn-S</i>	95
<i>Hamb-falo</i>	66

Hano-fal

Voces Geographicae.

Hano-fal	66
Hav = ara-d	95
Havan-cub	
Haverd-norm	67
Havi = sus-car G S.	94
Heid-rhil	66
Hecst-at	72
S. Helbu-p	72
S. Hel-congo W.	78
Helico-ph	86
Hellest = dard	91
Herm-transyl	67
Hern-la-nov	88
Hesp = verd	92
Helv = fwit	90
(Hispaniol-ant)	79
Hocst-bav	67
Holy-north E.	80
Holst-falo	68
Hymett-att	86
Hyrc = fala-bach	71

J

Jagó-chili	70
(Jamaic-ant)	72
Jamak-ky	72
Jam-virgin	70
Jap-norCh E.	77
Japto-bay	72
Jav-gree G S.	94
(Jav-sound)	77
Ib = spa	90
Iber-alb = georg	90
Ice-nor W.	76
Jeruta-ts	72
Idil-doi	72

Ili-phrym	87
Illib hisp Bæt	87
Illyri = cró-dal	90
Jord-neph-salt	98
Itab,an	75
Ist-cil	86
Itha = comp	92
Isp-pers	69
Iste-on	72
Ist = danu	92
Ist-ven	68

K

Kitt = ita G S.	94
-----------------	----

L

Lac-trasi = per	92
Lad-phi E.	77
Laod-car	87
Lavini-lat	88
Leg-tusc	68
Lem = stali	92
Lesb = metelin	92
Leuc-bæ	87
Leuc = maur	92
Lewár-frise	66
Lib-des = zara	90
Libur = cro	90
Liburn-etru	88
Liby = barc	90
Liege-west	68
Lig = gen	90
Limo-guienn	60
Lip-fax	68
Lipsub-ad	72

Voces Geographicae.

Listei-bz	72	Mar-Ligu = gen	91
Lis-port	61	Marfeil-prov	65
Lonla, id	73	Mar-tyrrh = tusc	91
Loo-gel	66	Mau = fez-mor	90
Lorett-anc	68	Meaux-cham	67
Lorr-champ E.	60	Mediol-ins	87
Lub = liby G S.	95	Memph-infer E	87
(Lucáyo-luc)	79	Meng-georg	70
Luc-flor E.	79	Meshech = mosch GS.	94
Luc-ænot	88	Mesop = dia	90
Lud = lyd G S.	94	Messap-græ M	88
Lug B = leyd	93	Messinik-bau	72
Lug = lyo	93	Metelin-nat W.	77
Lund-sco	68	Midd-zeel	66
Lyca-cap	87	Mi-majorc-Y-valenci E.	76
M		(Mind-Phil)	77
(Macás-mol)	77	Mitt-curl	67
Mad-canov	67	Mizr = eg G S.	95
Madagasc-zang E.	78	Moes-inf = bulg	90
Mader-barb W.	78	Moes-sup = ferv	90
Madérit-ed	73	Mog = mentz	92
Madroy-t	71	Molúc-PEast E.	77
Madreis	74	Monom-æth-sup	70
Mæan-lydi	86	Mons-hana	66
Mæót-zab	91	Montpel-lang	67
Mæst-limbur	67	Moscassý	74
Magd-falo	67	Moscax, bi	75
Mag = scyth G S.	94	Mosclu-tei	71
Mala-gran	67	Mosúl-dia	70
Maldív-Pwest S.	77	Muníc-bav	66
Malt-fici S.	78	Munst-west	66
(Maníl-phil)	77	Muti-boi	88
Man-lanc W.	80	Mycén-arg	87
Mant-arc	86	N	
Marath-attica	86	Nab-ara-pet	88

Voces Geographicae.

Nanfei-s	72
Nancy-lor	68
Naplob-bu	72
Nast-rhup	68
Natol-tur-As	70
Nazareiz	75
Neg-livad E.	76
Nemæ-arg	86
Neccæs-cap	86
Newf-nov-scot E.	79
Nico-cyp	70
Nie-P-Eux	97
Nig-Atl-oc	98
Nicóm-bitby	86
Nig = neg	90
Nil-medi	98
Nim-gelder	67
Ninto-fe	72
Nism-langued	68
Nom-ara-des	88
Nor = bavar-aus	90
Nnmid = alg	90
Numi-nov = bild	90
Nurem-franc	65
Nys-meg	86

O

Od-balt	98
Oen-græ M	88
Oliv-prus	67
Olym-elis	86
Olymp-thefs	86
Omer-art	67
Oph = chers G S.	97
Oran-prov	65
Ork-scot N.	80

Off-thefs	86
Ov-aft	67
Oxla-fs.b-ap	73

P

Pad = po	92
Padu-ven	67
Palerm-fici	68
Pannón = hung	90
Parfk-e	71
Par-isle	65
Pardel	74
Pata-lyc	87
Patáv-ven	87
Pat = palm	92
Pat-sporad	86
Pek-chin	69
Pekinox-bap	72
Pelión-thefs	86
Pell-æmath	86
Pelopen = mor	90
Perg-mys	87
Perpig-rous	68
Petwara-fclav	88
Peucét-ap	81
Phar-aléxand	78
Phars-thefs	87
Philadelp-lyd	87
Philip-thra	87
Philip-East Pen E.	77
Philist = pal G S.	95
Pisid-pamG	88
Poict-orl	65
Pol-istri	68
Polt,in	75
Pomeran-Sup	68

Voces Geographicae.

Por,ts	75
(Port-ricc-ant)	79
(Port-sanct-mad)	78
Pragaulz	74
Prag-bo	68
Pragly-bo	72
Presb-hung	68
Propont = mar	91
Pyl-mefs	86

Q

Quebop-pu	73
Queb-canad	70

R

Ra-Déd=pe-gu GS.	95
Rag-dal	68
Rám-davi pem W.	80
Rati-bav	67
Ravénn-umb	88
Rav-rom	68
Rénn-bréta	65
Rhæt = gris-tyr-it	90
Rha = wolga	92
Rhég-calabri	87
Rhei-cham	65
Rhin-gris-gerO	97
Rhod-nato S.	77
Rhotoi-te	72
Riccéz-lou	72
Riga-liv	68
Roch-ori	68
Romfa-be	72
Romfa,la-be,toi	73
Rom-pap	68

Rotho = roan	92
Rou-norm	65
Rous-catal	68
Rubi = fieum	92

S

Sab-arase	88
Sackzo-mol	67
Sagunt = morv	92
Sagun-tarr	87
Sala = col	92
Salamanc-le	68
Salent-mefs	88
Salonic-mac	67
Salv-bras	70
Samarol	75
Samósa-com	86
Sam-nat W.	77
Saracén-araf	88
Sarag-ar	67
Sard-lyd	87
Sardic-thra	87
Sarm = po-ta-mu-l	89
Sau-bu-da E.	60
Saxo-Sup	68
Scand = swe-no	89
Scen-arades	88
Scio-nat W.	77
Sclav-hung	68
Scyth = fog-T	89
Serai-bos	67
Sev-andalu	67
Sheb-araf G S.	95
Shep-ken E.	80
Siarnaf-ga	72

Voces Geographicae.

Sici-nap S.	76
<i>Sin-adriat</i> = ven	91
<i>Sin-amb</i> = lart	91
<i>Sin-arab</i> = redS	91
<i>Si-corinth</i> = lep	91
<i>Sin-gan</i> = beng	91
<i>Sin-mág</i> = fia	91
<i>Sin-pers</i> = bals	91
<i>Sin-salam</i> = eng	91
<i>Sirm-pann</i>	87
Sles-jut	68
Smyrn-nat	70
Smyrnik-dou	72
<i>Smyr-ion</i>	87
<i>Sogd</i> = zagat	90
Soifs-Isle	67
Soph-bul	67
Sound-PEast S.	77
<i>Sp.a,ka</i>	75
Spal-dalma	67
Span-pr,ak	75
<i>Spart-lac</i>	87
Spitspi-sou	72
Stali-nat W.	77
Stet-pomeran	68
Stockholoupz	74
Stocklou-ak	71
Stock-fwep	86
Straß-alsa	68
<i>Sulmó-pelig</i>	87
(Suma-sound)	77
Swedi,fs	75
Swit-comt E.	60
Switzer,boi	75
<i>Syracu-fici</i>	88
Syri-turkA	57

T	
(Tabag-lee)	79
<i>Tag-lusit</i>	86
<i>Taprob</i> = ceyl	91
Tai-sp-atl-oc	98
<i>Tau-chers</i> = P-tar	90
<i>Tarsh-cil</i> G S.	95
<i>Tana</i> = don	92
<i>Tegæ-arc</i>	88
(Teneríf-can)	77
(Tercér-azor)	78
<i>Tercérip-el</i>	73
<i>Tergó-walach</i> S.	67
Than-ken E.	80
<i>Thes</i> = jan	89
<i>Thessal-ámphax</i>	86
Thol-langued	65
<i>Thraci</i> = rom	92
<i>Thúl</i> = ice	92
<i>Thya-lyd</i>	87
<i>Tig</i> = zur	92
<i>Tigr-arm-fi-P</i>	98
<i>Togárm-cap</i> G S.	94
Toléd-newC	67
<i>To-mæs</i>	87
Tomb-neg	70
Tortós-cat	67
Tren-tyro	61
Trie-rhl	67
<i>Trinac</i> = fici	92
Troy-champ	65
Troy-en	72
<i>Túb</i> = ib G S.	94
<i>Tuscu-lat</i>	87
Turt,ak	75
Turin-pied	68

Voces Geographicae.

Turcóm-turk	70	Vind = swab	90
Tyrol-aust	68	Vist-po-ba	97
		Volsc-lat	88
V		Un-pr,ab	75
		Uz = jup-arad	94
Valedol-olC	67		
Veet-hamp S.	80	W	
Venst-ad	72		
Verd-ne W.	70	Wars-mazov	68
Vesuv = som	92	Warsnuz	74
Vienkez	74	Warsúd-eb	72
Vienn-aust	66	Witt-Sup	66
Vienck-ap	71	Wolg-mo-ca	97

F I N I S.



BOOKS printed for D. BROWNE without
Temple-Bar; J. WHISTON and B. WHITE in
Fleet-Street; and Messrs. RIVINGTON and
FLETCHER in *Pater-noster-Row*.

- I. **S** E V E R A L Essays in Political Arithmetick,
By Sir WILLIAM PETTY, Knt.
and Fellow of the Royal Society: To which is
prefix'd, Memoirs of the Author's Life. The
Fourth Edition, corrected. Price 2s. 6d.
- II. The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spa-
niards; translated from the original Spanish of Don
Antonio de Solis,
By THOMAS TOWNSEND, Esq;
revised by NATHANAEL HOOKE, Esq; Author of the
Roman History, 2 vol. *with Copper Plates*, Price 10s.
- III. The Method of FLUXIONS, applied to a select Num-
ber of useful Problems; together with the Demon-
stration of Mr. CORES's Forms of Fluents in the
second Part of his *Logometria*; the Analysis of the
Problems in his *Scholium Generale*, and an Explana-
tion of the principal Propositions of Sir Isaac New-
ton's Philosophy.
By NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, LL. D.
late Professor of Mathematicks in the University
of Cambridge, and F. R. S. *with twelve Copper
Plates*. Price 6s. *Octavo*.
- IV. Select Parts of Professor SAUNDERSON's Elements of
Algebra, for the Use of Students at the Universities.
Price 6s. *with Copper Plates*. *Octavo*.
- V. The Elements of ALGEBRA, in Ten Books, by NI-
CHOLAS SAUNDERSON, LL. D. and F. R. S. To
which is prefixed his Life, in 2 Vol. 4to. Price
1 l. 10s.
- VI. England's Gazetteer, or an accurate Description of
all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of the King-
dom, and a new *Index Villaris*, 3 Vol. Price 9s.
- VII. The Works of Monsieur de la Bruyere, a *new Trans-*
lation from the last Paris Edition. To which is
added, the Manner of living with Great Men;
written by N. Rowe, Esq; 2 Vol. 12mo: Price 6s.

Grey, Richard

Memoria technica

Londres 1756

Paed.pr. 1307

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10759847-0